The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Insurrection in Barcelona at Last Crushed.

Preparations for a General Strike of Paris Workmen.

Death of Bishop Kingsley in Syria.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Baltimore.

Proceedings at the Potomac Army Reunion.

EUROPE.

The Troubles in Spain—Catalonia Still in Revolt—The Expected Riots Today in Paris—The Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, April 9.—The telegraph lines between here and Barcelona are still down, having been cut by the insurgents, and the news from that quarter is contradictory. Gen. BALDRICH, who was recently appointed to the command of the national troops, had arrived within a short distance of Barcelona, the rebels fleeing before him. It was expected the General would make a decisive attack on the position of the insurgents today.

MADRID, April 9—Evening.—The émeute in Catalonia continues. Gen. BALDRICH still heads the Government forces near Barcelona. The City of Barcelona is quiet.

MADRID, April 9—Later.—The revolutionary outbreak which has prevailed for some time past in the suburb of the city of Barcelona has been subdued by the troops. The Captain-General commanding in the district of Barcelona, aided by Gen. BALDRICK's contingent, attacked the suburban position of the revolutionists with the military at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, and at 6½, after some sharp fighting, obtained a complete mastery of the insurgent camp and the outbreak. The Government recruitments under the Conscription laws, the immediate exciting cause of the trouble, have been terminated everywhere in Spain.

PARIS, April 9.—For some time past placards have been posted about on the dead walls and elsewhere in the public places of the city, inviting all the workmen of Paris to refuse to pay their rents for the month and join in a general strike on Sunday, the 10th inst. The city authorities are taking measures to repress the threatened disorders to-morrow, but the newspapers make light of the whole matter.

PARIS, April 9—Evening.—The crisis was concluded this evening in the Ministerial Council, with respect to a definite reply in the matter of the Plebiscite Legislatif. M. EMILE OLLIVIER declared that the Government would employ neither menaces nor promises. He argued that the Emperor and the empire were out of the question. The only question was, shall we exchange an absolute empire for a liberal one?

The British Parliament—Adjournment of the Commons—The Peers on Capt. Eyre—Changes in the Government of Ireland—General News.

LONDON, April 9.—The House of Commons did not adjourn until an early hour this morning after the discussion on the Irish Land bill. Mr. NEWDEGATE, (Conservative,) member for North Warwickshire, moved that a Committee on monastic institutions be appointed. Mr. [illegible], (Liberal,) member for the Isle of Wight, opposed the motion in a short speech. Mr. DODDS, Liberal, member for Stockton, moved to adjourn, which was negatived. The debate was then resumed on Mr. NEWDEGATE's motion. No result was reached .... The resolution of the House of Lords for an adjournment to the 28th of April was concurred in, and the House adjourned.... The Saturday Review has a long article [illegible] in mitigation of the condemnation of [illegible], the Captain of the Bombay. The Shipping Gazette today thinks the American exasperation against the Bombay, though irrational, would have been spared had she stood by the Oneida after the collision....The Review also says that boat races are fast degenerating into betting traps; and thinks such exhibitions should be removed from London waters....It is rumored today that the Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been elevated to the peerage, and will soon replace Earl SPENCER as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. PALMER will succeed the former as Irish Secretary. Lord [illegible] becomes Lord SELBORNE....NAPOLEON's syncope was the result of a sprained ankle. The facts, as usual, have been greatly magnified, chiefly by speculators at the Bourse.....The coming week will be a dull one here in financial and commercial matters, and business of all kinds will probably be greatly broken in upon. Tuesday will be share-settling day. The bank statement will be made on Wednesday, and the weekly cotton circulars issued on Thursday, on account of the occurrence of Good Friday. Though the Stock Exchange will be open nearly every day, the business done will be small, as is generally the case on the approach of Easter. Monday will be a close holiday in the market....PIXLEY, ABEL, LANGLEY & Co., in their bullion circular issued today, say that notwithstanding dollars are scarce, they do not anticipate any advance in the rates for bullion....The new Alabama loan is successful....The trial of the Vanguard, just concluded, proves her to be the swiftest of the armored ships. She made a fraction under fifteen knots per hour....The Anglo-American Cable Company, in response to the petition of the Liverpool merchants, have promised to run a direct telegraph from here to Valencia. Messages for America will not then be delayed by transmission via London, as is the case at present....Mr. [illegible]LOCK, formerly connected with the Electric [illegible] Company, has been appointed [illegible] of the Atlantic Cable Company.

Death of Bishop Kingsley, of the M. E. Church at Beyrout, Syria.

LONDON, April 9.—A telegram from Rev. HENRY BANNISTER, at Beyrout, announces the sudden death from heart disease of Bishop KINGSLEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bishop had been to India and China, via California and Japan, on an official visit to the Methodist Missions in that quarter. Returning thence with Rev. J. D. BROWN and wife, and the family of Rev. J. W. WAUGH, of the India Missions, he parted with them at Suez—they proceeding to the United States, via England, while the Bishop went to Syria. It is supposed that he had visited Jerusalem, and arrived at Beyrout on his return, when overtaken by death.

Disaster on the York River—A Steamer Destroyed by Fire—Fortunate Escape of the Passengers.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9.—The steamer [illegible] Banks, Captain MCCORMICK, has arrived at Yorktown, and reports that the steamer [illegible] light this morning, while discharging freight at Gloucester Point wharf, in the York River, and was burnt to the water's edge. The fire originated near the boiler, and spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty the crew and passengers escaped. The baggage of the passengers and the freight, which was the heaviest of the season, were totally destroyed. The steamer burned her lines, and drifted across the river on the flats, where she now lies. She ran from Baltimore in connection with the Richmond and York River Railroad.

THE RED RIVER WAR.

Delegates to be Received by the Dominion Government—Propositions to be Submitted—Indignation at the Murder of Scott.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 9.—A special dispatch from Ottawa to the Globe says the Government has determined to receive Father RICHOTT and Mr. SCOTT as delegates from Red River, and will make propositions based on a bill of rights, which those delegates will convey to the people on their return. An expedition will be dispatched by Fort William at the same time. It is expected Gen. LINDSAY will meet the members of the Cabinet to-morrow, and that the character of the expedition to Red River will be settled....Drs. SCHULTZ and LYNCH, JOSEPH WINKMAN and WILLIAM DEVEER, from Fort Garry, arrived here to-night. They received demonstrations at Coburg, Belleville and Prescott. At the latter place they were received by the Mayor. A town-meeting is called for next Monday night to express the feeling of the city on the murder of Mr. SCOTT at Fort Garry.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Explosion of a Boiler in Baltimore—A Large Sugar Refinery Demolished—Heavy Loss of Life—Destruction of Property.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred a little after 12 o'clock today at the Chesapeake Steam Sugar Refinery, owned by STERLING & AHRENS, and lying between and extending from O'Donnel's to Dugan's Wharf, below Pratt-street. The boiler-room and kiln-house on Dugan's Wharf were completely wrecked, and fifteen feet of the steam bakery of JAMES BARTIS & Co., adjoining on the north, from base to roof, was blown into fragments. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained. A colored man named JOHNSON was killed on DUGAN's Wharf, immediately in front of the refinery. WILLIAM MCKENNY, the Superintendent of the refinery, and two workmen are missing and are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Three workmen have been taken out badly injured. A colored man was blown into the dock and seriously wounded; but he was rescued by a fireman. Several laborers on the schooner Mary Alice, of Baltimore, owned in Wicomeco County, were severely hurt. The schooner was lying abreast the refinery at Dugan's Wharf. All her upper rigging on both masts, her blocks, &c., were carried away by the explosion, her sails set on fire and her boat stove. Ho deck was carried several feet with the débris from the ruins; and a timber 18 feet long and 6 by 4 inches was driven through her deck and left standing upright. There were four new boilers, of sixty-horse power each, in the boiler-room, and it is supposed that two of them exploded. They were put up about five weeks ago. One boiler was driven inward through an eighteen-inch wall, and partly through a second wall. The other boilers are completely covered in the ruins. The windows and sashes of buildings a distance of several hundred feet from the explosion were shattered. The Police and Fire Departments are clearing away the wreck. The principal loss is in the damage to the building and the loss of the engines. A fire broke out about an hour after the explosion, but was soon extinguished. At the time of the explosion the engineer was in another part of the building, and the engine was in charge of a fireman.

BALTIMORE, April 9—Evening.—The lifeless bodies of WM. DUNCAN and A. PINDLE have been taken from the ruins terribly mutilated. They were wood-corders and in the street in rear of the refinery at the moment of the explosion. The bodies of MCKENNY, foreman of the refinery, and COONES, fireman, and his son have not yet been reached. The work of clearing away the wreck progresses slowly. The rear of the refinery is on a narrow street bordering the dock, blocked with corded wood and the ruins of the explosion. Not more than two dozen can work at once, and the only means of removing the débris are by loading scows in the dock. The killed will not probably exceed six, and the injured about the same number. The main building of the refinery is uninjured. The boilers were each 27 feet long, new, and turned out of the best material of the Abbott Iron Works. Immense crowds are gathered about the ruins to-night.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Brutal Murder near Syracuse—Attempted Murder in a Lowell Factory—Indictment and Sentence of Criminals in Boston and Baltimore—Crime Elsewhere.

SYRACUSE, April 9.—On Thursday night, a man named GEORGE JOHNSON was brutally murdered at his dwelling in the town of Cicero, about seven miles from this city. He was possessed of considerable property and lived alone. JOHNSON was discovered on Friday evening still alive, but insensible, and died during the night. His skull was broken in by some heavy instrument. The house had been robbed and the pockets of the murdered man rifled. An investigation is now in progress. Parties in the neighborhood are under suspicion.

LOWELL, Mass., April 9.—NATHAN GOTHAM, a carpenter, dangerously stabbed a woman whom he claims to be his wife, in the counting-room of the Lawrence Corporation, last evening. He has been arrested. The wounded woman has been taken to the hospital.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Grand Jury for Norfolk County have indicted JOHN PHILLIPS, WM. E. HILL, and MARIA HILL, for the murder of WM. JACOBS, at Stoughton, on the 6th of February last.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge GILES sentenced ROBERT DALE, convicted last week of secreting and stealing letters from the Baltimore Post-office, to confinement in the Penitentiary for four years.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The young man who committed suicide at Quarantine Hospital, night before last, was named W. EAGER, instead of CHAS. JOHNSON, as reported. He was respectably connected in Canada West. Among his effects was an envelope addressed "HENRY E. EAGER, Hamilton, Ontario."

The New Town of "Greeley" in Colorado—Its Prosperity and Future.

DENVER, Col., April 8.—The Union colony, Mr. MEEKER, President, now numbering 500 members, representing families, and coming from the different States of the Union, have located in Colorado, on the Union Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Cache a Poudre, fifty-four miles south of Cheyenne, and fifty-two miles north of Denver. They have a town site, water power, timber brought by the river, coal lands adjacent, and control seventy thousand acres of most excellent land, which can be easily irrigated. The mountain range, twenty-five miles distant, furnishes lime, sand, stones, iron ore and timber in abundance. The new town is to be named "Greeley" in honor of HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York Tribune, who is to deliver an oration there on the Fourth of July next. Mills, stores and churches will be erected this coming season.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reunion at Philadelphia—The Generals Present—Oration and Poem—Speech of President Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—There was a great rush to the Academy of Music this morning, of a crowd anxious to witness the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, and to gaze on the distinguished veterans called here by this gathering. Long before the hour of opening the doors, the place was beseiged by ticket holders, a great proportion of them being ladies. Every seat was soon occupied. The interior was gaily decorated with flags extending in festoons around the boxes of every tier. The stage was set with a tent scene; on either side near the footlights was a brass field-piece with a stand of arms and colors. The parquette was occupied by the members of the Sixth Corps Cavalry and Artillery Associations. The audience was entertained by a choice selection of music from the Governor's Island band during the gathering of the officers, who were finally seated in seats on the stage ranged in a semi-circle. On the entrance of President GRANT, Gen. SHERIDAN, and other heroes, the manifestation of enthusiasm was immense. The entire audience rose, and with cheers, waving of flags, hats, handkerchiefs, &c., continued the demonstration for some time. Cheers were then given individually for the President, Generals SHERIDAN, MEADE, BURNSIDE and MCCLELLAN.

Among the Generals present were Sheridan, Sherman, Burnside, Banks, Meade, Porter, Dent, Belknap, Casey, Heintzelman, Patterson, Ruff, Shaler, Haupt, Bingham, Owen, Prevost, McCandless, Newton, King, Wagner, Van Vliet, McDowell, Humphreys, Wright, Vinton, and a great number of others not recognized among the crowd.

The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. POMEROY. After music from the band, Gen. SHERIDAN, President of the Society, introduced Gen. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, N. Y., orator of the day, whose address was a masterly production, eliciting frequent bursts of applause. He was followed by GEORGE H. BOKER, who read an original poem composed for the occasion, the merit of which fully sustained his reputation as "the poet of the war." During the reading of the poem, as the names of the various military heroes, living and dead, were mentioned, the audience loudly applauded, and the speaker was obliged to cease for a moment. After the poem was finished the band struck up the "Star-spangled Banner," when some one in the audience proposed cheers for the "horse that carried SHERIDAN to Winchester," which were loudly given.

President GRANT then being called on stepped forward and said: I am very happy to see so many of my old comrades of the Army of the Potomac, and would be glad if I could properly express my feelings on this occasion. I can only return my thanks for this kind reception.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Amendment in California—Colored Citizens Denied Their Rights—Oregon Republican State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Various county clerks refuse to muster the colored men as voters until the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State is received. Over fifty Democratic members of the Legislature have addressed a letter to the Clerk of Sacramento congratulating him on his refusal to enroll the colored people as voters under the Fifteenth Amendment, stating that they will support him with all the moral, and if needed, all the physical force God has given them....The Oregon Republican State Convention which met in Portland, yesterday, was the largest political body ever assembled in that State. In addition to the nomination of Mr. PALMER for Governor and Mr. WILSON for Congress, Mr. M. HIRSCH was nominated for Treasurer, and JAMES DICKENS for Secretary of State.

The Piegan Massacre—A Memorial from Wyoming—Gen. Sheridan Indorsed.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Gen. SHERIDAN has received a communication in the form of a petition signed by several hundred residents of Wyoming Territory relative to Indian difficultis and outrages in that region. They heartily approve of the Indian policy pursued by the Lieutenant-General, and indorse the so-called "massacre of the Piegans by Col. BAKER." They also state that, while the settlers in Wyoming are constantly suffering by unprovoked depredations from Indians, they ask that sufficient military force, under the command of Col. BAKER or some officer like him, be stationed in the Wind River Valley, to protect the white people and punish the Indians for any further atrocities which they may commit.

A Singular Case—A Woman Three Weeks Dead Found in her House in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Mrs. NANCY HAYES, an aged lady, who, with a demented husband, occupied a house on Twenty-third-street, was found dead this morning, having been dead three weeks. The cows and chickens on her lot were found starved to death. The husband was also nearly starved. He had been telling neighbors when they came in that his wife was asleep, and her death was not known until this morning, the husband not having mind enough to understand what had happened. The parties were from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8.—S. L. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, is out today in a long note addressed to the stockholders, prompted by information of an effort being made to displace him at the approaching election. He defends his course in the management of the road, and claims that the road is now out of debt, and prepared to pay the cost instead of the scrip dividend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—Mrs. WING, living on William-alley, was horribly burned by the explosion of an oil-can, yesterday afternoon, and died last night. She was pouring the oil upon the fire to increase the flame. The report was like one made by a cannon.

RICHMOND, Va., April 9.—Since Chief-Justice CHASE's arrangement, both Mayors are exercising the duties of the Mayoralty, and there seems no likelihood of a conflict.

SIMCOE, Ontario, April 9.—Hon. M. H. FOLEY died suddenly at his residence last night, at 9 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Gov. GEARY has signed the bill chartering the Sewerage Utilization Company for Cleaning Streets, of Philadelphia.

BOSTON, April 9.—The iron-clad Miantonomoh has been ordered to Norfolk, from Boston, preparatory to sailing for Havana.

Murder by a Lunatic at Sea.

The brig Senorita, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Porto Rico, brings a strange story of a murder committed at sea by WILLIAM HOWARD, a colored cook, who killed a seaman named JOHN MORTELIER, while the vessel was on her homeward trip. HOWARD had acted very strangely, and often whispered to the men of plots against their lives, and on one occasion warned the Captain that the crew were prepared to mutiny. His lunacy finally broke out in violent form, and he set upon the man already named with a hatchet, and dealt him a terrible blow in the head, burying the blade of the instrument in his brain. He then seized the body with the power and fury of a glaring maniac, and hurled it overboard. Then running the entire length of the deck, he plunged into the sea, and defeated all efforts to save him. The Captain of the Senorita has made affidavit of these facts before the proper officials.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Debate in the House—The Deficiency Bill—Refusal to Increase the New-York Post-Office Appropriation—The Tennessee Troubles—Railway and Steam-Ship Subsidies in the Senate—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House made exceedingly slow progress on the tariff today, nothing whatever being accomplished, so to speak. But two paragraphs were considered, it being almost impossible to keep a quorum. One resolute effort was made by Mr. ALLISON to reduce the ad valorem duty on flannels and other like woolen goods, from thirty-five to twenty-five per cent.; but it was beaten on a division by forty-five to sixty-six. Soon after the House found itself without a quorum, and a call was ordered. One hundred and thirty-six members responded, and another attempt was made. But it was no use; no business on the tariff could be done, and the Committee rose.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES then reported the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. Nearly all the small items were concurred in, including $25,000 for a new roof to the New-Orleans Custom-house. The increase of $400,000 on the New-York, and $150,000 on the Boston Post-offices was not concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was ordered, consisting of Messrs. DAWES, SARGENT and BROOKS. Then the House adjourned.

THE TROUBLES IN TENNESSEE.

Gov. SENTER was before the House Committee on Reconstruction this morning, in reference to the Tennessee troubles. He was very non-committal in his statements, but was in favor of sending troops there, the presence of which he thought would do a good deal to preserve the peace of the State and restore order. Col. BOONE, who wrote a letter to the Reconstruction Committee some time in February, detailing the outrages to which Unionists are subjected, and which has been recently published in that section, arrived here this morning, having been obliged to fly, as he asserts, to escape violence. He represents that the rebel spirit is as rampant and intolerant as ever it was, and the sufferers are afraid to tell the truth, owing to the system of terrorism exercised over them. He was a candidate for the Legislature at the last election, and supported the Senter movement. He now avows his hostility to the plans and policy of the Governor.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, will report a bill next week, from the Committee on Weights and Measures, in favor of an international coinage system based on the decimal system, with the gramme as the standard. Recent reports of scientific committees in England, which have been received here, recommend the abolishment of the troy system of weights and measures. England is also ready to act with the United States, and to adopt the proposed plan. Should it be adopted there will be no occasion to change the present gold and silver currency except to a very small extent.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was the main topic of discussion in the Senate today, three or four speeches being made on it. Senator HARLAN opposed the bill very strongly, and was rather severely handled by Mr. STEWART. Mr. HOWARD also made a speech. The tenor of all of them was that the country had been benefited to a very large extent under the railroad subsidy policy that had so far been pursued, and that a continuance of the same policy would not fail to be followed by the greatest benefits.

STEAM-SHIP SUBSIDIES.

During the morning hour there was a short discussion on the subject of steam-ships, more particularly as to the committee which should take charge of the numerous propositions on that subject which are being made daily. Mr. CONKLING favored the idea of forming a Special Committee for the purpose.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The subject of endeavoring to reclaim and preserve the alluvial lands of the Mississippi by a proper levee and drainage system, is now under consideration in the Senate Committee on Commerce. The proposed plan has received the sanction of the State of Louisiana, and will be acted on favorably by Mississippi. It is proposed to do the work by a private corporation, who are to receive some Government support in the way of land grants, guarantees of bonds, &c. The subject has been referred to the Secretary of War for his consideration and report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY AND REVENUE STATEMENT.

The amount of coin in the Treasury today is $109,277,875, including $37,986,500 in gold certificates; currency balance, $13,538,432.

The receipts of internal revenue today are $379,180; receipts for the week, $3,202,377, and for the fiscal year to date, $519,010,596.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $501,916. Shipments, to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $50,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; to national banks and others, $102,863. Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation, $342,274,650, and for deposits of public moneys, $16,955,500. Mutilated bank-notes burned during the week ending April 9, $213,167; total amount burned, $21,999,811; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $212,860; total issued therefor, $21,774,180; balance due for mutilated notes, $225,631; bank circulation outstanding this date, $299,526,608; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $576,800.

A WHISKY RAID IN TENNESSEE.

Commissioner DELANO this afternoon received information of the destruction of nineteen stills and about 5,000 bushels of mash in the Fourth District of Tennessee, by the cavalry force, under direction of Supervisor EMORY, of that State.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, April 9.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of 137 colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that at the election in that State on Tuesday last they were prevented from voting, notwithstanding the Fifteenth Amendment. The officers whose duty it was to allow them to vote having declined to serve, and their places being filled by totally irresponsible persons, leaving practically no redress, they ask for a law to protect their rights hereafter. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RELIEF FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. EDMUNDS, Chairman of the Pension Committee, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. SUMNER as to when a report on the bill for the relief of Mrs. LINCOLN might be expected, stated that the case had been decided and would be reported upon in the course of a week. He declined to state the decision in advance of the report.

BONDED GOODS AND MEXICO.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods in bond overland to or from Mexico.

SUBSIDIZING STEAM-SHIP LINES.

The remainder of the morning hour was consumed by a discussion upon a motion by Mr. COLE to discharge the Pacific Committee from the bill establishing steam service between San Francisco and Australia and South Pacific Islands, and to refer the same to the Committee on Commerce.

THE LAKE ERIE CRIB.

At half past one o'clock the subject was laid aside, and the bill authorizing the city of Cleveland to erect a crib in Lake Erie was passed.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAYS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. HARLAN continued his argument upon the necessity of adequate protection for the rights of settlers as [illegible] donations of public lands to railroads. The discussion was continued by Messrs. STEWART, RAMSEY and HARLAN, and at 3½ the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made another effort to introduce his joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica, but Mr. HOLMAN objected.

PETITIONS.

Petitions to abolish the duty on lead were presented by Messrs. KELLEY and VAN WYCK, which was rejected.

MR. BUTLER'S BILL.

The Speaker proceeded to call Committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the expenses and counsel fees, not exceeding $2,000, incurred by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in defending the suit brought against him in Baltimore by CHAS. WOOLLEY for his (Mr. BUTLER's) action in sustaining the rights of the House.

Mr. BURR suggested whether it was not just as equitable to reimburse ANDREW JOHNSON for his expenses in defending himself for acts done in his official capacity.

Mr BINGHAM replied that that was quite a different thing. The representatives of the people in the discharge of their constitutional duty had impeached ANDREW JOHNSON, but the other was a case of a suit by a private citizen against a member of the House, for an act done by him in that capacity.

Mr. DAWES objected to the claim being saddled on the contingent fund of the House. It was a claim against the Contingent Fund of the last House, and if that fund was exhausted, it was a deficiency, and should go in the Deficiency bill. He made the objection with reluctance, because he did not desire to seem to oppose the claim itself.

Mr. MAYNARD replied to Mr. DAWES' objection, contending that the claim should be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. BINGHAM explained that the expenses were incurred during the present Congress.

Mr. DAWES said that that statement met his objection; but he wanted to know by what authority the Committee of Accounts had directed the payment to the Washington Chronicle for advertising in 1861.

Mr. ARNELL, Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, replied that payment for like advertising had been made to the National Intelligencer, and the Committee of Accounts had ordered payment for reasons that were satisfactory.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

THE MOUNT VERNON RELICS.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to deliver to MARY CURTIS LEE the Mount Vernon relics now in the custody of the Commissioner of Patents.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment requesting the President to transmit to the House a copy of the report of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, United States delegate to the United States Monetary Congress of Paris, on the subject of a unitary international coinage. Adopted.

THE TARIFF—WOOLEN GOODS.

The House then at 1:20 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, resuming the bill at the paragraph taxing flannels, blanket-goods, knit-goods, hats and yarns. After general discussion Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by making the duties on flannels, blankets, &c., thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Rejected. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to amend, by adding a proviso, that no duty on blankets shall be over 100 per cent. ad valorem. Rejected. Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend the amendment by making it fifty per cent. Rejected. Mr. COX moved to amend the amendment by making it thirty-five per cent. Rejected.

The vote on Mr. BROOKS' amendment was taken by tellers, and there were but 29 voting yea. The negative vote was not counted.

Mr. BROOKS offered another amendment, that none of the articles enumerated in the paragraph should be taxed over seventy-five per cent. ad valorem. Rejected.

Mr. COX offered a like amendment, fixing it at sixty per cent. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to reduce the ad valorem duty in the paragraph from thirty-five to twenty-five per cent. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved an amendment limiting the duty to fifty per cent. ad valorem. Rejected—37 to 76.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph in regard to woolen goods remains as originally reported in the bill.

Woolen Belts and Belting.

The next paragraph was on belts and belting made wholly or in part of wool or worsted for paper or printing machines—twenty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Mr. KERR moved to strike out the paragraph. Rejected.

Mr. ARCHER moved to strike out the enacting clause. Rejected without division.

After a long discussion, Mr. COX's amendment was voted by tellers. No quorum voting, the roll was called, and 136 members answered to their names, showing the presence of a quorum. Mr. COX's amendment was then rejected. So also was Mr. KERR's amendment to strike out the paragraph.

The Committee then rose, having only got through one paragraph in today's session.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. BECK remarked that the bill had been increased by a million and a half of dollars since it left the House.

Mr. DAWES repeated the statement with the remark that the whole amount was under $4,000,000—less than any general deficiency bill for several years.

Among the Senate amendments concurred in were those striking out the appropriation for the Custom-house at Sandusky, Ohio; increasing the appropriation for the Court-house at Des Moines, Iowa; appropriating $25,000 for repairs of the New-Orleans Custom-house; appropriating $12,000 for the House of Correction in the District of Columbia; appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment; for the Army contingencies, $50,000; for the Army recruiting service, $50,000.

Among the Senate amendments non-concurred in were the following: Appropriating $25,000 for repairs to the Charleston Custom-house and $50,000 for Marine Hospital at Chicago.

Mr. JUDD appealed to the House to concur in the amendments.

Mr. DAWES explained that the object of the Committee in recommending non-concurrence in the amendment, and that for the New-York and Boston Post-offices, was for the sole purpose of having definite estimates of their cost, and of limiting them to a fixed amount.

Mr. WOOD suggested to Mr. JUDD to let the whole matter as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and to the New York and Boston Post-offices, and to all other amendments non-concurred in, go to a conference committee. That plan was agreed to, and all the amendments non-concurred in were referred to a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. DAWES, SARGENT and BROOKS (New York), and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Police Aid Association—Future of the Organization.

In compliance with the by-laws of the Metropolitan Police Mutual Aid Association, Sergt. WM. H. LEFFERTS has submitted the following statement for the quarter ending yesterday:

The Association has lost nine members by death during the past quarter.

Receipts collected during that time, $9,889 50. Disbursements—To Mrs. Van Arsdale, widow of Augustus C. Van Arsdale, of Twenty-fifth Precinct, $1,000 50; to Mrs. Wood, widow of Joseph Wood, of Sanitary Company, $1,000 50; to Mrs. Russell, widow of Charles H. Russell, of Thirty-third Precinct, $1,000 50; to Mrs. Toomey, widow of James Toomey, of Forty-fourth Precinct, $1,000 50; to Mrs. Crofut, widow of Lyman Crofut, of Third District, Court Squad, $978 50; to Mrs. Noxon, widow of DeWitt C. Noxon, of Twenty-fifth Precinct, $978 50; to Mrs. Jackson, widow of Wm. S. Jackson, of Eighteenth Precinct, $978 50; to the children of John J. Hart, of Central Office, New-York, $978 50; to the father of Michael O'Connor, of Second District Court Squad, $978 50; to the widow of James C. Nelson, of Fifty-first Precinct, $995; total, $9,889 50. Number of members in good standing, 1,990.

At the last quarterly meeting of the delegates it was resolved that the laws severing the Brooklyn and New-York Police should not operate to the disadvantages of the Association, which will continue to be composed of the same members as heretofore. All persons, therefore, within the boundaries lately known as the Metropolitan Police District, who have been members of the Association, will continue to be such if they so desire and the power of this excellent charitable organization to do good will not be weakened.

Holy Week.

Today is Palm Sunday, and ushers in what has been known from time immemorial as Holy Week, which is followed by the festival of Easter. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week the "Tenebrae" is chanted in the Catholic Churches. On Thursday the institution of the Lord's Supper is commemorated. On Good Friday no mass is said, and the altar is stripped of its ornaments. On Saturday the resurrection is commemorated by the lighting of the paschal candle, which burns during part of the mass from Easter to Ascension.

ALBANY.

Free Canals—Reduction of the Tolls—Assessment and Collection of Taxes—Changes Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

Mr. BAMLER, from the Canal Committee, reported the so-called Funding bill, together with a written report in which the Committee say:

"Our canals now number 900 miles in length. Within thirty-two years there have been transported upon them nearly $5,400,000,000 of value of property, paying tolls amounting to $202,619,000, including the interest. Such a commerce should not be allowed to be diverted to other channels. The trade of the West now amounts to 10,000,000 tons annually, and is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. And under existing circumstances the canals do not get any of that increase, but the trade is actually falling off. Rival routes secure it."

After detailing the provisions of the Constitution, the Committee say they are satisfied that in order not only to gain increase, but to save what we have, it can only be done by a very material and important reduction of our toll charges, and for a speedy enlargement of the capacity of the canals. To do this, they recommend the submission to the people for their approbation, as provided in the Constitution, of a law by which the present debts of the canals can be paid to the public creditor, including what is known as the "General Fund Debt," by the proceeds of a loan to be made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, reimbursable in eighteen years.

REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

Mr. BAMLER reported that the Canal Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the Canal Board in relation to the reduction of tolls on the canals, have submitted the following concurrent resolution, and recommend its passage:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Legislature do concur in the recommendation of the Canal Board, and assent to the reduction of the canal tolls to an extent not exceeding fifty per cent. below the rates, as prescribed by the toll sheet of 1852, as the Canal Board shall, in its discretion, think expedient and as the exigencies of trade shall demand during the ensuing season of navigation, and to change the same from time to time, as circumstances shall, in the judgment of the Board, require.

By unanimous consent the question was taken on the resolution, and it was adopted.

TAXES.

Mr. ALABEN, from the Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the report of the Controller as relates to assessments and taxation, reported that they have had the subject under consideration, but the late period at which the subject was given to them, and the hurry and excitement incident to the closing weeks of the session, have been unfavorable to the calm and deliberate consideration of the subject; and they have not been able to give it the careful attention which its great importance demands. Enough, however, has been shown to prove that considerable amounts of property escape taxation and that great irregularities exist in assessments. The subject, they say, is one of vital importance to the people, and should not, in their judgment, be allowed to pass without a further effort to correct such abuses as may be found to exist. In accordance with this view of the subject they submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Government designate and appoint three suitable persons to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, and whose duty it shall be to report to the next Legislature within ten days after the commencement of the session.

The question was taken on the resolution, and it was adopted.

THIN HOUSE—READING BILLS.

There was barely a quorum present in the House; still the order of business—third reading of bills—was proceeded with, until it was found two-thirds bills could not pass, when, at 12¾ o'clock, the House adjourned. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

The following bills were reported:

Repealing the act providing for inspection of steam boilers, except in the Metropolitan District and Erie County. Relative to the sale of bread throughout the State. Incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Providing for steam towing on canals.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed to consider the subject of revising the laws for assessment and collection of taxes reported a joint resolution that the Governor appoint three persons to do it, and to report to the next Legislature. Laid over.

Mr. BAMLER reported the concurrent resolution that the Legislature concur in the recommendation of the Canal Board for reduction of canal tolls. Agreed to. He also reported in favor of the Canal Funding bill.

Mr. FREAR reported complete the bill to extend Lexington-avenue, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing corporations to increase or diminish the number of trustees thereof; amending the charter of the Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans in New-York; amending the charter of the Abingdon-square Savings Bank; incorporating the New-York Mutual Loan and Trust Company; incorporating the Security Savings Bank of Brooklyn; incorporating the Society to Promote Life Insurance among Clergymen; amending the charter of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, in New-York; revising and amending the acts relative to draining swamp-land; making provision as to witnesses in criminal cases—(lost, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD a motion to reconsider was laid on the table;) confirming title in Mayoralty, &c., of the City of New-York, of Gansevoort property—(lost, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD a motion to reconsider was laid on the table;) relative to reports of savings banks and unclaimed deposits therein; relative to the Park-avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn; to protect books, &c., of public libraries from mutilation; amending the act extending jurisdiction of Surrogate's Courts with regard to disposition of surplus moneys.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning.

Chess Matters—Game in Consultation—A Tournament to Take Place—Playing by Telegraph.

A series of consultation games has been inaugurated at the Café International, which take place every Saturday afternoon between four strong players. Yesterday Messrs RICE and F. PERRIN were opposed to Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. TURNER. After an animated contest of about seventy moves the latter were victorious.

A grand tournament at the same place has been arranged, and as soon as a sufficient number of players sign their names on the list hostilities will commence. The Café International is the resort of many of the strongest chess-players in New-York and Brooklyn, and fine play can be witnessed daily.

The chess sachems of Philadelphia have challenged the players of New-York and Brooklyn to a short match at chess by telegraph. It is uncertain whether the gauntlet so valiantly thrown down by the Philadelphians will be taken up.

The Stock Exchange.

It is stated that the Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange are expected to report the result of their deliberations on Monday, and it is anticipated they will advise a radical change in the management of the Board by the creation of Departments of Finance, Law and General Business. The Governing Committee, with an Honorary President, will be retained, but the control of the Board will virtually be vested in a Moderator and Assistant Moderator, to whom will be referred all important questions. The candidates for prominent offices are as follows: Honorary President, Hon. George W. McLean, salary $5,000; Moderator, Mr. John T. Denny, salary $7,500; Assistant Moderator, Mr. Robert Waller, salary $5,000.

Meeting of the New-York Geneological and Biographical Society.

A meeting of the New-York Geneological and Biographical Society was held last evening in their rooms, No. 64 Madison-avenue. HENRY R. STILES, M. D., the President, occupied the chair. Several communications of interest to the Society were received and placed on file, after which a number of donations of books were gladly accepted.

A very interesting paper was then read by Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN, of Bay Ridge, L. I., which gave a sketch of the life of ANTHONY JANSEN VON SALEE, the first actual settler of New-Utrecht, Kings County, N. Y. The first number of a quarterly devoted to the interests of American genealogy and biography, and published by the Society, made its appearance last evening.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Calvin Kingsley.

From a telegram received in this City we learn that Rev. CALVIN KINGSLEY, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently of heart disease at Beyrout, Syria. The death of Bishop KINGSLEY adds another to the list of distinguished divines of this Church who have died within the past few weeks, in which are included the names of Bishop THOMPSON, Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Rev. A. C. FOSS.

CALVIN KINGSLEY was born at Amesville, Oneida County, in this State, on the 8th of September, 1812, and was the eldest of a family of twelve children. His parents were in good circumstances, and although not liberally educated themselves, gave their son such facilities as were in their power for gaining an education. In 1826 they removed to Chatauqua County and settled in Ellington. There being no schools in the neighborhood at that time, Mr. KINGSLEY, the elder, took an active part in organizing one for the district, and at this school, during the Winter months, young KINGSLEY attended, assisting his father at other times in managing the farm. He afterward, for two successive Winters, was the teacher of the school. Always a studious boy, he is said to have obtained the first books in advance of those used in the district school, by working a "sugar place" on shares, having half the sugar for doing the work. This he carried on his shoulders, walking ten miles to Jamestown, where he exchanged it for books. These books he read at night while others slept; or carrying one in his pocket, mastered its contents at intervals during his working hours. Experiencing religion early in life, he resolved to devote himself to the Gospel ministry; and all his efforts being in that direction, in 1835 he received license to exhort, and in 1837 to preach. In 1836 he entered Alleghany College, the money necessary to defray his expenses having been saved by him while teaching school. He was graduated with honor in 1841, having been twice obliged to leave college and teach for a season in order to earn a sufficiency to carry him through his collegiate course. The same year of his graduation he was chosen by the faculty of his alma mater Professor of Mathematics, which chair he filled for several years. During the same year he joined the Erie Annual Conference, and was appointed to Seagorstown circuit, and the following year as junior preacher to Meadville station. The arduous duties of these positions he performed in addition to his college labors. In 1843 he was admitted into full connection with the conference, and ordained deacon by Bishop SOULE. Two years later he was ordained elder by Bishop HAMLINE. In 1843 Pennsylvania withdrew the appropriation formerly paid to support the State colleges, and Prof. KINGSLEY was selected, with others, as an agent to raise a fund for the endowment of the college with which he was connected. In this work he was eminently successful, laboring night and day for the accomplishment of his object, and receiving but a mere pittance as a renumeration for his services. During 1843 Prof. KINGSLEY held his famous debate with LUTHER LEE on the question of slavery and its connection with the Church. The debate was opened in Salem and closed in Jamestown, Chatauqua County, N. Y. LEE was assisted by EDWARD SMITH, and KINGSLEY by J. J. STEADMAN and THOMAS GRAHAM. In this discussion Mr. KINGSLEY proved himself an able debater, keen to detect sophistry and always argumentative, calm and collected, even in the heat of the discussion. His speeches at this time had a great tendency in preventing dissensions in the Church, and his labors during this year added greatly to his rising reputation. During the two following years he was stationed at Erie. While here he reviewed, in two lectures, a work on the Resurrection, by Prof. BUSH, which attracted much attention in the religious world. In 1846 he left Erie, and returned to Meadville. He at this time resigned his Professorship in the college, but was persuaded after much solicitation to retain the position, although at a great pecuniary sacrifice. In 1852 he led his delegation as a member of the General Conference, held in Boston, and although comparatively a stranger, made such an impression that he received forty votes for Bishop. In 1853 he received the degree of "D. D." from Genessee College. In 1856 he again led his delegation for the General Conference, and was an active member of the Committee on Slavery, although he took no part in the discussion, owing to a severe illness. It was at this Conference that he was elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate, as the successor of Dr. ELLIOTT, and his editorial duties were performed with such ability that the journal became at once an organ strong and popular. In 1860 he was again in the General Conference, and was Chairman of the Slavery Committee. The debate on this subject was an exciting one, but Dr. KINGSLEY managed the discussion with such judiciousness as in a great measure to harmonize the conflicting elements and to effect a peaceful solution of the difficulties. At this Conference he was re-elected editor of the Western Advocate. The Methodist was immediately started in this City, and Dr. BOND was at the head of the Baltimore Advocate. Both of these papers were opposed to the action of the General Conference, and the signs of the times indicated renewed strife in the Church. But the war breaking out, the slavery controversy ceased, all branches of the Church uniting to put down the rebellion. Dr. KINGSLEY brought the whole power of the Advocate to the support of the Government, and though some thought that he dealt too much with politics, the great body of the Church supported him, and regarded his paper as a great power for good in saving the nation. In 1864 Dr. KINGSLEY was for the fourth time elected to the General Conference, and at this meeting chosen and ordained Bishop. Although earnestly urged to make his home in the Erie Conference, he settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and removed there with his family. In 1843 he married Miss DELIA SCUDDER, of Pennsylvania. Since his election as Bishop, he has been engaged in the duties pertaining to his high office.

During the Summer of 1869 Bishop KINGSLEY started on an Episcopal tour around the world for the purpose of visiting the various foreign conferences and missions. Leaving his home about the 1st of July, he attended the Oregon Conference Aug. 5, Nevada Conference Aug. 19, and the California Conference Aug. 26. Sailing from California Sept. 4, he visited China, through which country he traveled extensively, visiting the large cities and going into the interior. From China he went to India, and attended the Conference at Bareilly Feb. 9. Arriving at Suez in his progress homeward, he branched off into Palestine and Syria, and from Beyrout in the latter country we receive the sad intelligence of his sudden death. It was his intention to visit the missions in Bulgaria, attend the German Conference to meet at Carlsruhe May 26, to visit Switzerland, to attend the session of the Irish Conference, June 16, the British Conference meeting at Lumsden June 26, (to which Conference he was the Episcopal delegate from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this country), and from England to visit the missions of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He was expected home early in September.

The loss of Bishop KINGSLEY is a heavy one to the Church with which he has so long been connected. As an able writer he was extensively known, as a preacher he ranked high, being at once instructive and entertaining, eminent as an expounder of the Scriptures, his sermons were full of earnestness and power, and when interested in a subject he was so eloquent that at such times he is said to have had but few equals and no superiors.

Personal.

Gens. Sherman, Meade, Schofield and Barnum arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning, but left in the evening for Washington. Hon. C. R. Griggs of Illinois, Gen. John Love of Indianapolis, Hon. Allen C. Beach of Watertown, Hon. P. Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, and Major Cameron, of Wilmington, N. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, is at the Hoffman House. Commander Pedemonte, of the Spanish Navy, is at the Coleman House. Gen. Merrill, of the U. S. Army, N. Francko, of Valparaiso, and Juan Schrunberg, of Central America, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, Hon. M. J. Paynter, of Philadelphia, and Col. Hodges, of the U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WHAT WOULD I GIVE.

What would I give for a heart of flesh to warm me through,
Instead of this heart of stone ice-cold whatever I do;
Hard and cold and small, of all hearts the worst of all.

What would I give for words, if only words would come;
But now in its misery my spirit has fallen dumb;
O, merry friends, go your way, I have never a word to say.

What would I give for tears, not smiles, but scalding tears,
To wash the black mark clean, and to thaw the frosts of years;
To wash the stain ingrain and to make me clean again.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

A HOPE.

"What end hath Love—Love that is Love indeed—
Greater than love of love or love's sweet aid?
If she be wounded, how her heart doth bleed!
Would she not gladly die, such wound being made?
She is so tender! Like the sharp frost's chill
She feels ill-fortune, parting, deeds unkind.
Mistrust and change, weakness and sin must kill."
"Nay! Even these scarce pierce Love's inmost mind.
She ever hopes that these will pass away,
Like phantoms we may fight with all the night,
In the full sunshine of the perfect day.
So, too, of death." "What end then?" "All thy might
Invoke, O Soul! to dare thy longest flight!
Love herself hopes that she is infinite."

—*The Spectator.*

MY UNCLE'S GIG.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

A warm-hearted, more generous and upright fellow than my uncle Fred never existed, or traveled in the wholesale pickles, sauces and preserved fruit line. He was extremely charitable; a fast friend to all commercial travelers—in my uncle Fred's days commercial gents were sometimes called bagmen—fallen upon evil days; he was a sound Church and State man, a Mason, a member of a Glee and Catch Club—the "Jolly Blind Men Association," indeed; and a capital judge of old port. "But for my being almost always on the wing," my uncle Fred was accustomed to say, "I don't see why I shouldn't be church-warden of my parish. Not rector's church-warden, mind; I'm not quite moral enough for that."

Pickles, sauces and preserves were, as I have said, the articles in which my uncle did business, and a capital man of business he was, too. He throve and throve more every year, and his friends often wondered that he should be content to remain a mere bagman—I beg pardon, a commercial gent. He had saved enough to give up traveling, or to become a junior partner in the house he represented, or to start in business on his own account, years ago; but my uncle continued to explore the three kingdoms at given times of the year in quest of orders; and, moreover, proclaimed his intention of persisting in this course until he was old and infirm, and laid on the shelf. "I like the road," said my uncle Fred, "and the road likes me; and I mean to stick to it." So he popped four or five thousand pounds—my uncle made a very good thing of some quiet speculations in shares in '25, and was prudent to realize just before the panic—into Stump and Leafby's house; and not only let it lie there at good interest, but was evidently admitted in modified participation in the profits of the firm.

At the time to which this story refers, he was just a little on the sunny side of forty—about thirty-nine, eleven months, and a few weeks, I should say; he was rather a good-looking fellow, with a bright eye, a fresh complexion, a capital set of teeth, and a formidable pair of bushy, black whiskers. He told a story excellently, and sang a capital song. He was a dead hand at cribbage, and not an unskillful whist-player. He played a little on the key-bugle, and made wonderful salmon flies. He was a good shot, and a crack whip. He had a comfortable cottage, handsomely furnished, at Edgeware. His digestion was unimpaired, and, as yet, he had never experienced a single twinge of the gout. Finally, he was a bachelor. Surely he ought to have been one of the happiest of mortals. Well, so he might have been; but the drawback, as I have already hinted, was, that my uncle Fred was so dencedly gay.

"Tis woman that seduces all mankind," the old song says; and since the days of Mrs. Eve and her apple, this indictment has gone forth against the fair sex, and has been declared a true bill by innumerable and unanimous grand juries of men.

My uncle was quite correct in declaring that he liked the road, and that the road liked him; but the worst of it was, that he liked so many people on the road who belonged to the fairer portion of humanity. I don't know how many thousands of miles my uncle traversed during his business journeys in the course of every year; but I don't think I am overshooting the mark when I may say that he must have made love to at least one comely damsel for every ten miles he drove. There were no railways, you see, in those times; so that my uncle's flirtation, if measured by distance, were many, and not far between.

He was a non-criminal Lovelace—a Don Giovanni without guile; so he said. The women asseverated that he was a monster, a betrayer, a wretch, a vile creature, a cruel and pitiless deceiver; but they continued to return my uncle Fred's winks by encouraging smiles, and he grew gayer than ever. The only thing that gave him concern was the apprehension that, irritated by this incurable inconstancy, a compact organization of buxom widows and old maids should be formed to seize upon my uncle Fred, and marry him by force.

But this kind of thing cannot go on for ever. My uncle Fred was destined to be cured, and in a very strange manner, of his addictedness to promiscuous gayety; and the manner in which his reformation was brought about, I shall now briefly narrate.

The roads surrounding London were at this time of the day left entirely without protection, and the footpads consequently availed themselves unsparingly of the tempting opportunity. The era of the great European wars was as yet too recent for the metropolis to have become free from swarms of reprobates, who, in the days before Waterloo, might have enlisted in the army, or, to the great joy of honest folk, been seized by press-gangs; and the science of emigration was in its infancy in 1828. Besides footpads, the neighborhood of the capital was infested by gipsies, beggars and tramps, and by even a more dangerous and despicable race of villains, the body-snatchers, or "resurrection men," who prowled about surburban churchyards on the evenings of funerals, and were beginning to add the hideous crime of "burking" to their predatory misdeeds.

It chanced one very cold and rainy morning, in the Spring of 1828, that my uncle Fred, having just completed one of his business journeys to the West of England, was enjoying a fortnight's leisure, which he spent with tolerable impartiality between his cottage at Edgeware — which was guarded during his absence by a deaf old housekeeper, regarding whom no scandal could possibly be whispered—and the "Old Hummums" in Covent Garden. My uncle Fred had been spending a very pleasant time. He had been to Drury Lane Playhouse once or twice. He had made a bet of a rump and dozen with Tom Archdale, of the Stock Exchange, and won it—I think the bet was about Mme. VESTRIS' ankles—and the rump and dozen, together with sundry mighty bowls of arrack-punch to follow, had been royally consumed, at the "Old Angel Inn," in the Strand. My uncle was a very steady drinker, and boasted that he could put away two bottles "without turning a hair." I don't know the precise amount of liquid which he put away on the night of the rump and dozen—perhaps the arrack-punch didn't count—but he owned that he felt rather feverish by the time the party broke up, and they emerged from the old "Angel" into the street. Soda-water was not an article of general consumption in 1828, so my uncle took a tolerably large bumper of brandy and water, cold, at the bar, to allay his feverishness. There was a remarkably plump young lady, with cherry-colored ribbons in her cap, behind the bar of the "Angel," and if the parting salutation of that young lady to my Uncle Fred did not consist of a slap—quite in fun, you know—administered to one of his black whiskers, and a giggling exclamation of "Go along with you, imperence," all I can say is, that the narrator of this history has been greatly misinformed. Tom Archdale, with two or three other choice spirits, proposed a visit to the English Opera-house, to see "Der Freischutz" but my Uncle Fred said he had seen enough life for that evening, and announced his intention of having his mare put to, and of driving home to Edgeware. So he bade his friends good night; saw the mare harnessed, and, calling at the "Old Hummuns" for his white top coat with three capes—one of the neatest things in the way of a coat you would wish to see—drove through the West End to Tyburn Gate, and so, by the Edgeware road, toward home. It behooves me as an impartial historian, to admit that when my uncle Fred announced his determination to quit the choice spirits who had partaken of the rump and dozen, he happened to remember that at the "Fortune of War" Inn, Cricklewood, there was an exceedingly well-favored landlady, with whom he was on excellent terms, and who would gladly give him a cup of tea, and a steaming bumper of punch afterward. So he pulled up the mare at Cricklewood, and had her rubbed down, and then betook himself to the bar-parlor, where the well-favored landlady was overjoyed to see him—it is true that she addressed him as a "dreadful, naughty, wicked man," but that was only her fun, you know, and where she made a capital dish of tea, with a round of buttered toast, and a slice of broiled ham—what appetites they had forty years ago!—and subsequently served that steaming bumper of punch of which I spoke anon.

My uncle Fred was getting on very comfortably; and, I must say, that his invariable habit was to get on, under any and all circumstances, as comfortably as ever he possibly could. "We must grease the wheels of life; we must take things easily!" he was wont to say when he stretched his legs after dinner, and held up a glass of right old port to the light. It was about eleven o'clock, and my uncle was finishing his punch, and beginning to think that it was about time to have the mare put to, and resume his journey, when the ostler—the barmaid had gone to bed—put his head in at the door, and announced that there were three gentlemen in a chaise outside, and they wanted two nine penn'orths of brandy and water, hot, strong and sweet, directly.

"Why not three nine-penn'orths?" the well-favored landlady, who had a keen eye to business, said, as she bustled about, making the necessary preparations.

"Perhaps Number Three's a Methodist, and thinks it sinful to drink brandy and water?" my uncle Fred suggested jocosely. Teetotalers were only just beginning to be heard of five-and-forty years ago.

"I think Number Three's had enough of summat, whatever it is," the ostler interposed with a grin that had an admixture of uneasiness in it.

The landlady, a notable woman for pleasing her customers, high and low, insisted on carrying the brandy and water to the door herself. My uncle, gallant as usual, insisted on accompanying her; besides, had he not his mare to see to? The ostler followed in their wake with a lantern.

"The tall gent says the 'orse is skittish, and that's why he can't get out," he remarked, as the procession crossed the threshold.

There was need for a light, for it was a very black, moonless night, and the rain was coming down heavily. As the ostler held up the lantern my uncle saw, sitting in a roomy chaise, three men. One was short and round-shouldered; the man on the offside was a tall, burly, sturdy-looking fellow, who, with his big black whiskers and white hat, and generally swaggering air, might have passed, to a superficial observer, for a vulgarized copy of my uncle Fred himself. The third man, who was sitting between the two others, was clad in a long water-proof coat, which shone in the lamp-light strangely. He was sitting bolt upright, but his head was bent downwards, and his hat, which was very broad-brimmed, was so slouched over his eyes, as, with the large silk scarf which enwrapped him, entirely to conceal his face.

The brandy and water was handed to the the two men, and they speedily emptied the tumblers and returned them to the landlady, who, curtseying, asked whether the gentleman in the middle wouldn't take some.

"Not he," answered the short, thick-set man, with a coarse laugh; "his head couldn't stand it. He's had rather too much to-night."

"Will you have a cigar?" the tall man on the other side suddenly exclaimed, in a loud voice, as though desirous of changing the conversation. He was addressing my Uncle Fred.

"Thank you, I never smoke," quoth my uncle. Indulging in tobacco was not a customary element in gay manners forty years ago.

"Well, then, ostler, hand us a light," the tall man went on. As he opened the door of the lamp to light his cigar, my uncle marked his florid, impudent countenance, and his bushy whiskers—they were red, and my uncle's were black—very distinctly. The tall man flung the ostler a shilling, and handed half-a-crown to the landlady, bidding her keep the change. Then he cracked his whip, and the chaise, with its three occupants went splashing into the dark, rainy night.

"Curious people," the landlady murmured thoughtfully, as she put down the empty glasses on the bar counter.

"A bad lot, my dear madam—a bad lot!" my uncle chimed in conclusively. But for the presence of the ostler, my uncle might have said "my dear," without the "madam." But he never compromised people, if he could help it.

"They're after no good, I'll go bail," he answered; "with their nasty, filthy habit of smoking. No gentleman smokes. I shouldn't wonder if they were housebreakers, or something of that sort."

"They're wus, or I'm a Dutchman!" the ostler, in a low, ominous tone, broke in.

"What do you mean, Sam?" the landlady exclaimed, trembling.

"I mean that what I says, I means," the ostler, with some circumlocution, returned. "Maybe you've never heerd of body-snatchers. I have. If those two parties ain't been a resurrecting somebody in Willesden Churchyard I'd eat a yard and a half of gig-harness, that's all!"

"And the third man—" my uncle was beginning.

"The third man's cold meat, Sir!" the ostler said, in a voice of awful significance. "He's a stiff 'un, if ever there was one. The 'orse reared jest as I 'anded up the lantern, and I see the third man's face underneath his hat, and it was ghastly pale, and fixed like stone."

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Months rolled on after this adventure, and in the pleasurable excitement of scouring the three kingdoms, making money, and flirting with every wearer of a petticoat that came in his way—for it was one of the peculiarities of his gaiety, that he could make desperate love to ugly women—my uncle Fred forgot all about the dark, wet night at Cricklewood, and the three men in the chaise, who only had two nine-pennyworths of brandy between them. Sweet Summer time came, and about the middle of August my uncle found that another fortnight's holiday was at his disposal.

One magnificent evening, about a quarter past 7 o'clock, my uncle was driving home, when suddenly he saw, walking along the footpath, a lady clad in the extremity of the then fashion. She was a tall lady, and walked with much dignity and majesty. My uncle Fred at once set her down as a "clipper." She wore a rich lavender silk dress and a very large hat and feather, from which hung pendant a thick, low vail. She carried a white pocket handkerchief in one hand, and in the other a blue velvet reticule embroidered with steel beads.

My uncle, to use a commercial phrase "took stock" of the lady on the footpath, as he drove slowly along. "It's very hot—it's very dusty," my gay relative reasoned with himself. "Very likely she's tired, and her pretty feet will be swelled to the size of pumpkins by the time she gets home. Now, what harm can there be in offering her a lift? If she turns crusty, she can but tell me I am an impudent fellow. Now, I've been told that before, more than once. Here goes!"

"Faint heart never won fair lady," was a maxim on which my uncle Fred most persistently acted. The worst that could happen to him, as he argued, was to be chidden for his impertinence, and told to go about his business. But, on the other hand, his advances might be favorably received, and another victorious achievement added to the chronicle of his gay triumphs. He artfully edged his vehicle toward the side of the road on which the lady was walking; drew up as noiselessly as he could, and, in his most insinuating tone, inquired whether the lady didn't feel fatigued this oppressively warm evening. The lady, who was evidently bashful, started, and drew her vail more closely over her face; but she ultimately, in a subdued tone, replied that she was very tired indeed; that she had missed the half-past seven stage at Kilburn, and that her house was three miles further on toward Edgeware. "Here's a chance—here's an adventure!" thought my gay uncle. He entreated the lady to allow him to offer her some slight and harmless courtesy. He might, although alone, he added, look upon himself somewhat in the light of a neighbor. The lady, who accounted for her subdued accents by saying that she had a very bad cold, showed at first considerable reluctance to accept my uncle's offer; but at last his soft and winning ways gained the mastery; and exacting from him a promise that he would set her down at a hundred yards in advance of her house, and that he would make no efforts to learn her name, she consented to allow him to assist her into the gig, and settled herself, in her flowing lavender silk raiment, by his side. My uncle Fred touched up the mare cleverly under the ear, and they went, in a grand style, toward Edgeware.

My uncle exerted his conversational powers to the utmost to ingratiate himself with the lady in lavender, and rattled on, in, as he thought, his most sparkling style on the chief topics of town talk then occupying public attention. But the lady only answered in monosyllables, and in the same subdued undertone; and to my uncle's pressing entreaties that she would raise her vail, to enjoy the cool evening breeze which was just beginning to blow, she returned a decided negative. "She must be very nervous," thought my uncle Fred. "She's desperately afraid, poor little thing!"—to my uncle the entire sex was diminutive, and he would have spoken of the Queen of the Amazons as a "poor little thing!" "She doesn't know what a harmless fellow I am," he went on, mentally. "Perhaps it's that cold in her head which makes her so silent. She's a fine woman, any way. Married or single, I wonder?" He glanced at the lady's wedding-ring hand; but it was clad, like its fellow, in a tightly-fitting glove of primrose kid. It was rather a large hand, however, my uncle thought, for a lady.

As they drove on, my uncle had occasion for his handkerchief, and sought for it in the side pocket of his coat. Accidentally, his hand came in contact with the lady's reticule, which laid beside her, and as accidentally he found that the bag contained something very hard. He increased his pressure; he felt the hard object beneath the velvet. His fingers at last closed round it; he would ascertain its form; he would guess at its nature. "By jingo!" said my uncle Fred to himself, rather astonished, "if that isn't the lock of a pistol, I'm very much mistaken."

Now, my uncle, although a gay man, was also a very courageous one, and was gifted, besides, with that inestimable quality known as presence of mind. He saw at once that a crisis—a very terrible crisis it might be—was at hand, and that it must be met promptly and boldly. As though by accident, he dropped his whip on to the high road.

"Excuse me, madam," he said, in his very politest tone; "I have to beg ten thousand pardons for troubling you; but this plaguey mare of mine is such a vixenish, skittish animal, that if I were to give her her head for a moment, or ask you to hold the reins, she'd be off in a trice, and dash the gig to pieces before we knew where we were. Now, madam, do you mind just alighting for a moment to pick up my whip?"

The lady, evidently unconscious of the discovery my uncle had made in her reticule, said she would be delighted to render him the slight service he requested. So my uncle, bidding her to be very careful indeed, gallantly helped her out of the gig. No sooner, however, had she set foot on the ground, and stooped to pick up the whip, than my uncle, quick as thought, forced open the reticule, drew out the pistol, and leveled it at the lady's head, while, with the other, he made a desperate snatch at her head-gear.

Off came that tall lady's hat and feathers; when, terrible to relate, there appeared above the habit-skirt of the lavender-silk dress the countenance, now crimson with fury, of a brawny ruffian, with bushy red whiskers. My uncle had been gallivanting with a footpad in female attire.

"You infernal villain!" shouted Messrs. Stump and Leafby's traveler, covering the robber well with his pistol. "You out-and-out scoundrel! Stir one step and I'll blow your rascally brains out! I won't stop to take you now—you'll be caught soon enough before you're many hours older. Hi, old girl—hi! Get on, I say!"

This last was the skittish mare. My uncle shook the reins, and again incited her with his voice; and away she went at the rate of nine miles an hour, her driver standing sideways in the gig, still keeping his pistol leveled, and soon leaving the footpad far behind, stamping and cursing, and shaking his fist in impotent malice at my uncle Fred.

Before my uncle reached home, he met one of the horse patrol, and gave him an accurate description of the desperado in woman's clothes. All Bow-street was on the alert next day, and the *Hue and Cry* was full of details of the ladylike footpad; but for some time the rascal contrived to elude the vigilance of the officers of justice.

It was not till nearly ten months afterward that my uncle had the satisfaction of seeing the criminal with the bushy whiskers hanged at Horsemonger Lane Jail, for horse-stealing. It came out at his trial that he had been a desperate body-snatcher, and that he had long been an associate of the notorious Jack Thurtell, the murderer of Mr. Wear.

It is a fact that from the night of that adventure on the road to Edgeware, my uncle Fred became an altered man. He ceased to be "gay," but he grew "jolly." He cared less for pretty damsels, but more for old port. Ladies who were strangers to him he carefully refrained from accosting, and he never passed that wayside inn at Cricklewood without a kind of shudder when he thought of the dark and rainy night, and the man with his hat pulled over his eyes, who wouldn't drink brandy and water. "Sam, the ostler, was right after all," he used to say; "and, by jingo! I might have been brought home a 'stiff-un,' if it hadn't been for that lucky thought of dropping my whip, and seizing the pistol."

THE VALUE OF CLASSICAL TRAINING.—The difficulty involved in learning a dead language is an excellent feature in this discipline. They must be learned by rule—a call is made on the mind to perceive the relations of grammar at the very outset. A Greek or Latin sentence is a nut with a strong shell concealing the kernel—a puzzle, demanding reflection, adaptation of means to end and labor for its solution, and the educational value resides in the shell and in the puzzle. Such a sentence compels a boy to think, whether he is toiling at the first page of the Delectus, or on the airy heights of Plato, and that is the solution—the Q. E. D. of the problem. His faculties are strongly exercised. The necessity to have many tools in his workshop, and to employ many trials and much skill in their application, grows with every step of advance gained. And what are these tools? what these resources of thought? what these applications of mental power and acquired knowledge which are ever set in motion in the study of a classical author? They range over every part of the student's intellectual being; each accumulated force, or fact, as it is acquired, becomes in time an instrument—a necessary and indispensable instrument—for achieving new conquests, for mastering greater authors and harder writings. The mind under training, whether it animates the little urchin in the second form, or holds the ambition which gazes on university honors, ay, or is even the depository of the lore of a Greek Professor, is compelled at all moments to perform acts of perception and judgment, to observe distinctions, to discriminate and to select. It appeals to the Lexicon, but only to find an array of meanings, shades of signification, and to encounter the perplexities of a choice, which cannot be made without mental effort—that is, without mental progress. In a modern language, the familiar sound of the accompanying words, the accustomed flow of the usual thought, the similarity of the expression to the forms of one's own native tongue, render the task of comprehension easy. But in a dead language, where all is strange, where association does not instantly and unconsciously bring up the sense of each single word, where the mode of thinking is unfamiliar, where the links that bind many words into one sentence have to be sought in unusual terminations and distances of several lines, and then only by carrying in the intellect the laws of grammar and of logic, to study and to master the thought and the expressions of a great writer is a truly educational process, leaving the mind, on its final success, stronger, more able to use itself, [illegible] sions, [illegible] exercise. Nor does the difficulty dwell in the strangeness of the words alone. Many things must be had recourse to, many resources of knowledge called into help, before the understanding can grasp the sense, not only of a Thucydides or a Tacitus, but also of a Cæsar or a Xenophon. The general character of the subject written about, the scope of a large paragraph, acquaintance with history, with geography, with endless details of many arts and sciences, the laws of politics, the principles of moral life, all must be brought to converge on the opposing obstacle before its resistance can be overcome. And here it is also where the greatness of the classical writers produces its richest fruits. The mind of the student is compelled to dwell on every utterance, to examine minutely every expression, to master its intrinsic meaning, and then its relation to its companions in the sentence, to reflect whether the suggested translation will meet the requirements of the reasoning, of the general purport, of the context, of the broad aim and complex thought of the writer.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

OXFORD.—From which point did I first see my dream city? Well, it matters little, for there is no good point of approach to Oxford now. You used to enter, I believe, by the coach, over Magdalene Bridge, and for a long time, as you came, you could see the gray and ancient towers and spires appearing out of the rampart of groves and gardens which skirt the city. Green meadows stretched, somewhat flat, about your road, but your absorbed mind was fixed on the stately panorama which stretched before you. There was nothing to take your attention away from it, nothing to jar the harmony with which your mind was preparing itself for the first visit to the august university. It is not so now. This entrance is nearly spoiled by the crowding growth of new red-brick cottages that has sprung up about the town since the building of the railway. True, they cannot altogether spoil, although they do greatly mar, the effect of Oxford seen as you approach it for the first time. The tall towers and spires look out grandly into the distance, above the ring of upstart little huts, and gather their gardens round them, and fold their feet in their trees. There you see them—Magdalene, St. Mary's, Merton, venerable, gray and calm, seeming wrapped in their own abstraction from the hurry of our petty life, the noisy trains, the fussy engines, the long stations, and the mushroom growth that surrounds them. They look out straight into the distance, and perhaps from their height do not see, or scarcely notice the impudent and glaringly new pigmy gathering at their feet. Many, very many years can they count since their foundations were laid, and these many years have thus softened their tone and hushed their new stone in that soft, delicious, almost solemn gray. As many years have stepped into light and died away in the shade since these towers were new as the little red cottages can boast weeks.—*London Society.*

CASPIAN FISHING VILLAGES.—We were taken on the next day by steamer to visit one of the fishing villages. They are called *utschiugi*, from the Tartar word *utschiug*, a fish-dam. They consist of a hundred huts or more, together with curing and storehouses, and sheds for making caviare and isinglass. During the fishing seasons, which occur in the Spring, Autumn and Winter, about twenty thousand strangers assemble, in addition to the regular population engaged in the trade. These either hire themselves to the farmers of the fisheries, or are allowed to fish for themselves on payment for a license. There are several methods of catching the fish, which, though clumsy, are very efficacious, the fish being so ravenous that they rush at the bait, despite all obstacles in their way. The *utsching*, or fish-dam, varies occasionally in construction, but a description of one will serve in all important points for all. Stout posts are fixed in the bed of the stream, about a yard apart, in a straight line, unless the current be very strong, when they are driven in a curving form. At the height of a foot or so above the surface, a stout rail connects these posts. To this rail are fastened shorter and slighter stakes, which do not quite reach the bottom, and being fastened by willow twigs, form a kind of wicker-work. Chambers of stout wicker-work, divided into compartments, are fastened to this against the stream. The wicker-work flap at the entrance of these compartments is but slightly fixed, and yields to the pressure of the fish like the "door" of a trawl net. The fish, once inside, cannot turn around, and there remains until the fisherman takes it out. Another very elaborate trap is called gorodba ("to inclose.") At the bottom of a large wicker box or chamber lies a wicker or net-work frame, with cords attached to its four corners, by which it can be drawn up. Across the aperture by which the fish enters, a piece of net is placed, so contrived, that on the entrance of the fish it drops over the doorway. There are also certain nooses, against which the fish must strike, depending from a piece of wood floating on the surface, and thus giving notice of a capture. In the Winter time the fisherman cuts a hole in the ice immediately over his gorodba, and builds a hut on the edge of the orifice. To obviate the necessity of being forever on the watch, he sometimes attaches a bell to the float; so that each fish, on entering his chamber, summons involuntarily a zealous and eager attendant, whose kind offices he would doubtless gladly dispense with. The fish are also taken in nets, and by a sort of gigantic night-line made fast with anchors and huge stones.—*Cassell's "Illustrated Travels."*

THE BIBLE.—Who will not say that the uncommon beauty and marvelous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy in this country? It lives on the ear like a music that can never be forgotten—like the sound of church bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities often seem to be almost things rather than mere words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of man is hidden in its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all that has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good speaks to him forever out of his English Bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible.—*Dr. Newman, (Catholic Clergyman.)*

A FINE WEATHER MAKER.—What are we to say of a semi, or demi-semi, scientific man who attempts to drive away rain when he doesn't want it, and make it fall somewhere else? One M. OTTO, of Leipsic, has not only broached this problem, but has actually had his schemes brought before the Académie des Sciences at Paris. He proposes a machine, called a pluvifuge, or rain-expeller, to be hoisted on a very elevated platform. The machine is to consist of an enormous pair of bellows, worked by steam-power; and its purpose is to blow away any rainy clouds which may be accumulating. If many of these were placed at equal intervals in a large city, they might perchance insure a continuance of the fair weather. What the learned Academie thought of this is not recorded; perhaps they preserved a polite silence, but a very knotty question presents itself. If (an enormous mouthful to swallow, in all conscience) the pluvifuge could really do this work, how about other localities? As dirty little boys, when driven away by a policeman from one place, will certainly reassemble in another, so would the rain, driven away by the pluvifuge from one locality, makes its presence sensibly felt in another. And suppose that other locality does not want it? It has been very cogently asked, "Would not an action for damages lie against the workers of the machine in town A, in case of towns B and C suffering from the undue quantity of rain which would be liable to fall to their share, if town A succeeded in puffing it all away from itself? For the vapor blown from some place must needs be blown to some other place. Or say that towns B and C, and even D and E, were as sharp-witted as town A, and were to set up equally efficacious machines, there surely ought to be some redress for town E, in case of its being altogether submerged, as might very possibly happen under such circumstances." A case is supposed of an open-air fete at Smithville, to celebrate the coming of age of the heir of the Smiths. At Brownsville, a pluvifuge happens unluckily to be at work, and blows the rain to the very lawn at [illegible] not the plaintiff be entitled to damages for the injury done by the rain to the ladies' dresses, and for doctors' bills arising out of colds and catarrhs caught on the occasion.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

"MACBETH" IN A NEW STYLE.

[Mr. BELLEW, late a clergyman in London, has been giving what he calls "Readings" from "Macbeth." The *Saturday Review* has an amusing criticism on the performance, from which we make a few extracts:]

We must once more inquire why, if Mr. BELLEW wishes to act, he does not go upon the stage in the usual way? If the indelibility of his clerical orders be the obstacle, we recommend his case to the sympathetic consideration of Mr. GLADSTONE. He seems to be smitten with a stage madness which must gradually overpower the resistance of his reason. He read "Hamlet" from a table, with the assistance of silent figures who gesticulated on a stage above him. He has now mounted to the stage and reads "Macbeth" with the assistance only of a chorus, and, while calling himself a reader, he largely appropriates the province of the actor. There is no room for a chorus in "Othello," but if there were we should fear that Mr. BELLEW in his histrionic frenzy would single out one of the ladies who composed it, and would address her in language which certainly ought not to be applied to any young person of respectablity unless it is considered in her wages. Without intentionally selecting a *Desdemona* or *Emilia* it might easily happen that Mr. BELLEW, as he turns all ways, might direct or appear to direct, strongly personal observations to the chastity or fidelity of a lady who was neither a Venetian wife nor any other questionable personage, but merely a well-trained singer with a good voice. Mr. BELLEW, we need not say, has neither sword nor shield; and viewing him on the side of art, we should calculate that he might be doubled up by a very moderate hit in what is technically called the bread-basket. Mr. BELLEW, in fact, is not as young as he was, and has gone considerably out of training. Yet he evidently thinks that a combativeness of aspect must in some manner be assumed for the last scene of "Macbeth," and the source of his conception of this part of the character would seem to be the prize-ring rather than the school of arms. As he utters the words "Yet will I try the last," he assumes an attitude which suggests to the spectator that he is about to try the left. And as he moves from the desk in the center to the side of the stage, exclaiming "Lay on, Macduff," we feel that he might properly have said, "Before my body I throw my warlike right," since he seems to be preparing to stop a blow of *Macduff's* with his right and return it with his left. Mr. BELLEW at this moment looks much more like a prize-fighter than he does like a King or General, and yet he looks very unlike a prize-fighter indeed. The hands, as we have said, are held somewhat in the manner of the ring, but the motion of the body is rather that of a nurse-maid carrying a baby, and the legs are not planted on the ground with that combination of lightness and firmness which professors of the noble art of self-defense desire to see exhibited by their pupils. We would recommend him, before he begins his provincial tour, to take a few lessons in the use of the weapon which he selects; and if that weapon be the fist, we are able to assure him, on the best possible authority, that private lessons in boxing are given to gentlemen by several professors, by whom gloves and every requisite, including a mop if necessary, will be provided.

But Mr. BELLEW reads a large part of the speeches of *Lady Macbeth* besides those of her husband; and it certainly appears rather strange that he should choose to do so when he might select male characters from the whole of SHAKESPEARE. Mr. BELLEW acts the celebrated sleep-walking scene as if he really intended to compete with the great actresses who have thrilled spectators by performing it. A lighted lamp is placed upon the table, so that Mr. BELLEW may take it in his hand and go off with it at the proper moment. We are tempted to inquire why Mr. BELLEW does not assume a frilled night-cap for the same occasion. He takes the lamp and moves away with a sort of gliding step which suggests to the spectators not so much *Lady Macbeth* as *Mr. Pecksniff*, flutteringly, strangely attired, on the top landing, and expressing a desire to see *Mrs. Todgers'* idea of a wooden leg, if quite agreeable to that lady.

As we have already said, there is no dumb show in "Macbeth," as there was in "Hamlet," but the stage is partly occupied by the ladies and gentlemen who are to sing LOCKE'S music when the time arrives, and who in the meanwhile sit quite still and look straight forward. In the next play that Mr. BELLEW takes in hand there will be no chorus, and he will be in the middle of the stage alone, looking as desolate as a boiled leg of mutton without trimmings. Not that Mr. BELLEW will feel in the least degree uncomfortable in solitude, but, on the contrary, we shall expect to see him improving the opportunity thus afforded by striking attitudes in all parts of the stage. For the present he is restrained in his movements by the fear of tumbling over the benches of the chorus, but when this impediment is removed we quite believe that he dares do all that may become a man, and much also that may not. But if he chooses to stand up in the hearing of some scores or hundreds of people, and state that he has given suck, and knows how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks him, we can only observe that tastes are various. It should be remarked that Mr. BELLEW does not imitate the practice of a lady who, when she lately played *Lady Macbeth*, pronounced the words "I have given suck" in a confidential whisper, as if she were mentioning to her husband something which had been a secret even from him before. We are not without hope of seeing him act *Desdemona* in bed and *Othello* out of bed at the same moment, and indeed it would be difficult to anticipate to which character he would give the preference.

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS.—As it is a maximum that a man should have no secrets from his lawyer, so a patient should yield absolute confidence and implicit obedience to his medical adviser. Anything short of this makes a fee wasted money, and turns a consultation into a farce. But we find that as a rule people often act most foolishly and disingenuously in such matters. Men in this day are subjected to a heavier strain than were our forefathers; they live faster and more delicately, and the grosser forms of intemperance are not seen, but the nervous and cerebral systems are constantly stimulated, while at intervals the muscular system is suddenly taxed out of all proportion. Young men go into what they miscall training, and it is not given to all, indeed to very few, to become even approximately the Crichtons of their epoch. They read hard, talk hard, row, or run races, and jump over a good many hurdles, perhaps are even tempted by their evil genius to become members of the Alpine Club. They also at the same time lay the foundation of a serious organic disease, or the commencement of some structural degeneration, the issue of which would rather shock them if they could guess it. From that date a little occasional uneasiness is felt in the heart, lungs or elsewhere; but so ignorant are they that they generally put fresh work on the affected organ, imagining, probably, that it is in a state of mutiny, and complains without just cause. Meanwhile the sensation of *malaise* continues, but speeches and examinations have to be prepared for. An ambitious young man will burn the candle at both ends, and do his hardest work after midnight, that he may not be suspected of drudging; he will be brilliant, or at least try to be so, in society; and with all this must exhibit a philosophical, composed and even contemptuous air—not, perhaps, the least difficult portion of his self-imposed task. Feeling an undefinable sense of oppression, he goes into training again—travels by express to Switzerland for a walking expedition, and returns in far worse condition than before. The ordinary practitioner is called in. The patient lacks courage to put his suspicions into words, or he dislikes a fuss, and gives in consequence, not intentionally, but for lack of knowledge, an inaccurate and untruthful account of his symptoms. If, however, the doctor has eyes, and uses them, he draws his own conclusions, and prescribes some medicine and abundant cautions; but the first is taken irregularly and at random, the last are hardly ever regarded. The mischief assumes definite form, and some celebrated physician is called in—too late. The patient becomes seriously alarmed, and a state of nervous prostration pitiable to behold is the natural result. Friends and relatives get confused with vexation and fear; they call in one aid after another; incline first to this opinion, [illegible] as St. Thomas, and as much stability as St. Peter, end by seeking for some other than themselves whom they may blame and reproach. Meanwhile, the physician, along with his other responsible and unpleasant duties, is distracted to think how he can best break the bad news of a probably fatal result.

Among the lower orders such perplexities do not exist. "She's better to-night," said one nurse to another. "Night's come, but it's not gone," replied her helpmate, in the full hearing of the patient, "and it's the small hours 'll try her." "T' small hours 'll none try me as much as you do with your blethering tongues," remarked the patient, with perfect *sang-froid*. Nor does a rough North-country practitioner experience these difficulties. "I wouldn't insure your life for an hour," said one of these to a well-to-do publican "and you may fall down dead any minute, so you must take care of yourself." "Well, doctor, have a glass of brandy, and just tell me what I mun dee," was the man's reply. With such people there need be no mistakes; and if there is little delicacy and no consideration, there is at least considerable straightforwardness of speech which leaves no room for after reproaches. It is foolish and unreasonable to expect the most skillful of physicians to perform impossibilities, or to set right in a few days the mischief caused by persistent disregard of common sense for months and years.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHAT THACKERAY SAW IN THE TEA-CUP.—Mr. THACKERAY furnishes us with the prettiest little synopsis we know of—at once graceful, tender and picturesque—of tea-drinking womankind. True, he makes George Warrington laugh at Pendennis for patronizing the tea-cup, while he is taking another swig at the beer. "Pen drinks tea," he tells the Major; "it's only fit for old women." But turn to the chapter where Capt. Shandon scuffles off to drink away his newly-acquired five-pound note, fiddling at it in his waistcoat, while his poor, patient, wasted wife turns sadly aside, after a faint protest: she had hoped to have him to dinner herself today—but he was off to the tavern, and there was no chance of that now. "So Mrs. Shandon went to the cupboard, and, in lieu of a dinner, made herself some tea. And in those varieties of pain of which we spoke anon, what a part of confidante has that poor teapot played ever since the kindly plant was introduced among us! What myriads of women have cried over it, to be sure! What sick beds it has smoked by! What fevered lips have received refreshment from out of it! Nature meant very kindly by women when she made the tea-plant. With a little thought what a series of pictures and groups the fancy may conjure up and assemble round the teapot and cup! Melissa and Sacharissa are talking love secrets over it. Poor Polly has it and her lover's letters upon the table; his letters who was her lover yesterday, and when it was with pleasure, not despair, she wept over them. Mary comes tripping noiselessly into her mother's bed-room, bearing a cup of the consoler to the widow who will take no other food. Ruth is busy concocting it for her husband, who is coming home from the harvest-field—one could fill a page with hints for such pictures; finally, Mrs. Shandon and little Mary sit down and drink their tea together, while the Captain goes out and takes his pleasure. She cares for nothing else but that, when her husband is away." Why was not a page filled with hints for more such pictures—or who would not welcome plural pages of them, from a painter of so much feeling, and taste, and delicacy of touch?

MR. DISRAELI AND MR. LOWE AS SPEAKERS.—Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. LOWE, Lord SALISBURY and Lord CAIRNS, have gained the faculty of continuous thinking upon their legs, and in the face of some hundreds of attentive and critical human beings. This is a very difficult and important acquisition. They have also learned in some degree to synchronize thought and speech, so that their ideas come clothed to them in words, and perhaps flash upon them in their full distinctness only as their voices strike on their ears. The mastery of the physical organs requisite for the conduct of spoken discussion has also been conquered with more or less completeness. The practice of the Bar has given Lord CAIRNS an unimpeded fluency which is seldom attained without such discipline. In a sedentary and literary age, in which thinking is chiefly done in a library, and in a posture which relieves instead of straining the muscles, and in which it finds its organ in the hand and its expression in writing, rather than through the tongue and in speech, very early practice or very decided natural gifts are necessary to confer an uninterrupted flow of language. Mr. DISRAELI, Lord SALISBURY, and Mr. LOWE speak with the occasional hesitation which is natural in men who, by profession or choice, were scholars and men of letters before they were statesmen and debaters. Lord SALISBURY has overcome this disqualification more perfectly than Mr. DISRAELI. Mr. LOWE has wholly failed to get the better of it. In the physical conditions of impressive speaking he is inferior, not only to every man of his own intellectual and political standing in either House, but to many men of the second order, such as Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and Mr. CARDWELL. He is not in manner above the level of Mr. WARD HUNT. The mixture of hurry and of hesitation which marks him assimilates the delivery of some of his best speeches to the gabble of a school-boy repeating a lesson which he fears he shall forget if he pauses for a moment, or to a University prize-poet or essayist reciting his immortal verse or majestic prose at Commemoration. The intellectual power which has overcome these defects is made more conspicuous by them. Mr. DISRAELI, though his faults of manner interfere less with the impressiveness of his speeches than is the case with Mr. LOWE, is little of an orator. He is never so weak and vapid as in his higher flights of rhetoric. In one of his novels he deplores the loss of the art of conversation, of which he is understood to possess the secret. In it lies his strength as a Parliamentary speaker. The phrases and nick-names which go the round of a salon, and the brilliant repartees which give zest to talk, constitute the real life of his speeches. They are patiently waited for through long periods of bombast which an American stump-orator might envy, through bewildering expositions of a half-lunatic philosophy, and through views of history turned upside down. Mr. DISRAELI seldom makes a speech which does not add a new phrase to the vocabulary of politics, and that phrase is often a political portrait. Mr. HORSMAN is now labeled as "the superior person" of the House of Commons, and everbody feels that he understands Mr. HORSMAN the better for the term. It explains him, at once reflecting the impression which he makes, and the absence of any very good ground for that impression. Next to this gift Mr. DISRAELI'S power of ironical literary description stands him in good stead as a speaker. The description which he gave in his speech on the Irish Land question of the progress of the Judges of Assize and the Bar on the Irish circuit, is a sketch which might very well occupy a page in the narrative of Prince POMPANILLA'S British experiences. The dexterity is remarkable with which Mr. DISRAELI has turned to account his mastery of the art of conversation and of personal and social satire, in order to supply his defects as an orator and his imperfect acquaintance with public business. They are the literary reflection of that knowledge of the weaker side of men and of classes which is the ground of his success as a party leader. There is every reason to think that Mr. DISRAELI honestly believes in his own bombast, and in the historical and philosophical theories with which he occasionally startles the House. He has, as a writer and speaker, an Oriental love of cheap literary finery and a vein of turgid verbosity. But he keeps them in the background. He knows that they do not suit the English taste, and especially the temper of the House of Commons. He economizes them, employing them for the terror and confusion of country gentlemen, who believe the more the less they understand, and whose delight in the skill with which their leader teases and tortures his opponents is tempered with a species of awe of him, as of a vailed prophet. There are signs every now and then that, if Mr. DISRAELI had the courage to indulge his genius, the celebrated maiden speech which the House treated much as it now treats the speeches of Mr. WHALLEY would have had many sisters bearing a strong family resemblance to it. The orator who, a couple of years ago, amid the titters of his audience, planted the standard of St. George upon [illegible]

[The above is from the *Saturday Review*, always one of Mr. DISRAELI'S bitterest foes. It does not give the slightest idea of the style of speaking, and it does absurd injustice to him in every respect. The allusion to his "imperfect acquaintance with public business" is especially unjust, for all parties admit that Mr. DISRAELI is the first authority in Parliamentary procedure in the House of Commons.]

ADVENTURE OF FIVE GOLD DIGGERS.

In the Spring of 1865 I got belated by the Mission of St. Peter's in the Rocky Mountains, and there I heard a tale of suffering, which, as a contribution to the history of gold "prospecting," I may relate just as I jotted it down from the lips of one of the adventurers. Five gold diggers of Montana Territory were wintering in a log cabin at Cottonwood, Deer Lodge, but as the Winter lagged along they grew tired, and thought that they would try a little "prospecting." Accordingly, on the 10th of January, Joe Shields, Jerry Cross, Joe Wood, Alexander Dorrell and Alexander Grant, started on their Winter journey, and after prospecting Carpenters' Bar they crossed the Rocky Mountains to Helena, where they procured the services of an old French Canadian voyageur as guide, and proceeded to explore the country about the head waters of the Mariah, one of the tributaries of the Missouri River. The company was provisioned with six months' supplies, and carried with them all necessary tools and utensils. On the 19th they reached the base of the mountains, and not expecting Indians in a section of the country so remote, they turned their animals loose to graze, and after their usual repast and smoke they laid themselves round the camp fire, to enjoy that sound and refreshing sleep vouchsafed to the hardy mountaineer. On the following morning the horses were not to be found. Presuming they had strayed, the party, after breakfast, started off to find them, and after hours of fruitless search they returned from their several directions to find their camp stripped of everything they possessed save their buffalo robes. Realizing their situation, that their horses and supplies had been stolen by some wandering band of hostile Indians, they started on the morning of the 21st to retrace their steps. They were then eighty miles above the main stream of the Mariah, among its tributaries, but weary, hungry, and stripped of horses and provisions as they were, they began their sad march through a drizzling fall of snow, back to the Big Bend of the Mariah, where they thought they might possibly receive shelter and succor, and certainly wood to warm them. The storm became more severe and violent as the destitute men plodded on their way. On the 25th they reached the Big Bend, when they found wood and built a fire, by which they thawed their frozen limbs, and now became more fully conscious of their helpless condition. The whole party were frozen on the 23d, but were not aware of the fact till they saw their feet mortifying before their eyes. Thoughts of home crowded on the mind of Cross, and he wept aloud. SHIELDS observed, that they were "all in the same fix," there was no "use crying about it," that they would "all die together," and that "an end to their troubles." The whole company, with the exception of GRANT, were now helpless, and it was determined that he should attempt to bring succor to them. Accordingly he, though badly frozen, after receiving directions from the old voyageur, started from the camp determined to bring assistance to the party or perish in the attempt. In four days he dragged his frozen feet over a distance of thirty-five miles, and reached an Indian trading post on the Mariah. A Mexican, accompanied by eleven Indians with horses and supplies, started from the post the following day after GRANT'S arrival there, to relieve the frozen and starving men.

Nine days elapsed from the time the Indians stole the horses and supplies to the time of the arrival of the rescue party, and during the interval one prairie chicken, shot by SHIELDS with his revolver, was all the food the party had partaken of. None of them were able to walk a step, and had it not been for the unconquerable resolution and perseverance of CROSS, they must have all perished. CROSS would crawl upon his hands and knees and break and gather twigs, which he would tie together, and taking the string between his teeth, would drag them to the fire which kept warmth and life in his helpless companions. Though still unable to move, they gradually revived under the influence of the food brought them. Stormy weather continuing from the 25th of January to the 8th of April, travel was impossible, and exposed to the severity of the weather, the party, now augmented by the Mexican and Indians, were compelled to remain in camp at the Big Bend. On the 9th of April the frozen men were placed on "travvors," or hand-sledges, and hauled to St. Peter's, on the Blackfoot Mission, where they were received by the Fathers JUEDAY and IMENDA, Italian priests, who extended to them more than hospitality and more than humanity. Some groceries, buffalo meat and flour constituted their stock of provisions, and though they had been compelled to put themselves on an allowance of bread, they denied themselves, and gave their portion to the invalids. CROSS, WOODS, DORRELL, SHIELDS and the French guide all lost their feet. SHIELDS sharpened his butcher's knife (always carried by travelers in a sheath at their belt) on a stone, and cut off his own feet while in camp at the Mariah; the feet of the rest of the party were amputated by the Mexican and the Indians. When I saw GRANT his feet were badly frozen, but although some bones had come out, he expected in time to be able to wear boots again. His feet looked as if they had been burned, wounded, and crisped with hot iron. In a few weeks they were again able to travel, and though the good priests refused to accept any remuneration, the unfortunate adventurers—liberal as they were fearless and brave—compelled them to accept the sum of one hundred dollars from each of them that they might be able again to succor others as they had assisted them. Three weeks after GRANT left the prostrate camp, the same Indians who had robbed them massacred a party of nine white men and a negro, engaged in surveying out a town site at the mouth of the Mariah.—*All the Year Round.*

TOO MUCH MARRYING.—There is altogether too much marrying, by form of law, those who at the most are only a third or a half married in other ways. And there is altogether too much urging and coaxing, and alluring young people into the most important and sacred of all human relations before they are prepared for its responsibilities, or moved to assume its burdens, and by those who ought to know better, and act with more consideration. We make too much of marrying and being married. Too much it is thought, by many people, somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to pass through life alone; when, in fact, the life of many a single woman is poetry, romance, rapture even, in comparison with that of many a wife. So there is a vast deal of marrying with very little of real marrying; a vast deal of discontent, heartache, misery, hypocrisy, and unmarrying at the last. What we want is not a more stringent Divorce law, but a better understanding of the moral law, which forbids the marrying of those not already one; not less marrying, but more marrying where there is no real marrying. And, above all, let there be no inciting or bribing of those to marry who are not drawn to each other, and held inseparably together by qualities of mind and soul.—*Anonymous.*

SHERIDAN "COACHING" FOR A SPEECH.—He could not speak, and with one or two trifling exceptions never made any attempt to speak, without the most elaborate preparation. MOORE found the manuscripts of most of his speeches in his desk. At first SHERIDAN had written out his speeches word for word, after sketching them in the rough in an old copy-book; and the showier passages, MOORE tells us, were generally written two or three times over, often without any material change in their form, upon small detached pieces of paper, or on cards. To such minutiæ of effect did he attend, indeed, that MOORE found, in more than one instance, a memorandum made of the precise place in which the words "Good God, Mr. Speaker," were to be introduced. [illegible] of purple," as CANNING used to call [illegible] that SHERIDAN concentrated all his powers in the preparation of his speeches. He left the points of his argument to shift for themselves, frequently apparently relying upon his own good sense, or the inspiration of the moment, to suggest the line of his observation or criticism. This was the very reverse of BURKE's plan. He worked out his line of argument, in preparing his speeches, as closely as a mathematician works out his calculation of a star's orbit, and left the work of amplification and adornment to the fancy of the moment.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE "DAMES" AT AN ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL.—At this time I think there was only two of them—Mrs. L—— and Mrs. A——. It was the custom, universally, in the school to call them Mother L. and Mother A. If any fresh boy gave them any more respectful appellation it was sure to bring down ridicule next to that of calling himself *Mr.* Such-a-one, or *Lord* Such-a-one, if he happened to have a title. Accordingly, one of the usual acts of kindness on behalf of a newcomer was to warn him beforehand concerning the right phraseology which he should apply to his dame, and thus save himself from that ridicule which was not less sure than undeserved and unavoidable. So the vernacular term for the Rev. H. D—— was "Harry," while his relation, the Rev. A. D——, was, in school language, "Bill," and Mrs. L—— was always denominated Mother L. Her house was full and popular. She was kind to the boys, took considerable interest and pride in all the classical or athletic success of her house and boarders, and, on the whole, understood "juveniles" well. I think that they, in return, with very few exceptions, acted toward her with due feeling, respect and attention. Occasionally there were clouds; but they soon passed away. Diet now and then was a subject of contest. Perhaps, once in a couple of years or so, something would displease the boys in regard to the culinary department—the *origo mali* in some other establishments also. The mode of showing disapprobation and of obtaining redress was peculiar. It was then systematically determined to "eat our good dame out" on some given and appointed day. This meant to eat up, if possible, all the provisions in the house at dinner time, and so bring on her table, and the commissariat department of her house, the discredit, as it was held, of utter exhaustion. The weak point with a dame on these occasions consisted in this being held as a thing on her part inadmissible, whatsoever quantity the boys might consume.

The plan of attack was this. The matter was arranged beforehand by the upper and bigger boys of the house, while the utmost secrecy was kept among them, lest the design should ooze out and reach the ears of the cook or other servants so as to defeat the intended scheme. On a certain day, early in the morning, the plan was divulged to the juniors, and orders were strictly given that they should eat a very moderate breakfast, though not abstain so far as to cause suspicion. The elder boys had their breakfast by themselves, and therefore could prepare, by abstinence, as they pleased. All this was done in view of the proposed onslaught at dinner. The consumption of provisions was then something marvelous. Once, twice, thrice, four times and sometimes more often still were the plates sent to be filled. Our old friend, who presided at the chief table, began her daily work of carving and of distribution as usual; but soon, to her discomfiture, saw the purpose of the day. Nothing made her look so blank and disconcerted. The contents of the larder were sometimes ransacked, and tried to the uttermost. But I must say that I do not remember any case of complete victory on the part of the boys; and as it was all done in the spirit of fun and good-humor on their part, though at the same time with a certain appreciation of this practical remonstrance on any culinary deficiency, I daresay that they would have had no desire to win, or do more than make this peculiar demonstration. I think that at another chief public school the same system was not unknown at the time, and passed by the name of "brosiering." Whether it still prevails or survives at either I am not at present aware.—*Recollections of Harrow, by Francis Trench, A. M.*

GOING HOME WITH THE GIRLS.—The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away; yet a multitude take their initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either for a tender or a riper age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring, with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make the tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to pass a pleasant evening. Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. Then comes the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unimpressible and independent, as if they did not wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has the most pluck goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbow, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her finger on his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goslings.

Liberal Gift to the Albany Medical College.

From the Albany Journal, April 8.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Albany Medical College, held pursuant to notice on the 7th of April, 1870, THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq., presented to the Board a communication from Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT, of New York, expressing the strong and earnest sympathy of the writer with the prosperity and efficiency of the Albany Medical College, and his confidence in the administration, and tendering his hearty cooperation in all measures by which its success might be promoted and its usefulness be unimpaired; and in consideration of his former connection with the institution as a student and as an expression of his high esteem of Dr. ARMSBY and his appreciation of his indefatigable efforts to establish and sustain the college, tendering the liberal donation of $15,000, the interest of which shall be applied to establish a Professorship of Surgery, to be called the "March Professorship," in memory of the late Dr. ALDEN MARCH, such interest to be so applied so long as the regular annual course of lectures shall be continued, and submitting his said proposition to the action of the Board of Trustees.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the trustees of the Albany Medical College do acknowledge with pleasure the expression of kindly interest in the College, and accept with gratitude the munificent testimonial with which Dr. DURANT so practically asserts the sincerity of his interest.

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee, consisting of Judge HARRIS, Judge PARKER and THOMAS W. OLCOTT, to take such further action in the premises as may be necessary to give legality to the trust, and permanency and efficiency to the endowment so generously tendered by Dr. DURANT.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Dr. T. C. DURANT, as well for his expression of interest and confidence in the Albany Medical College, as for the generous donation with which such expression is accompanied.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board, and a copy thereof be transmitted by the Secretary to Dr. DURANT, and published in the papers of the City.

GEORGE DEXTER, Secretary.

Ancient Buildings in Boston Coming Down.

From the Boston Traveller, April 8.

The work of widening Hanover-street, from Blackstone-street to Chelsea Ferry, has commenced. The Blackstone House, built seventy-five years ago, is coming down. Back of No. 180 Hanover-street is a wooden house, which has an old cupola and a wooden vane, which has pointed the way of the wind for a century. Police Station One, formerly the Hancock school, will be moved back. The Cockerel Church will have so little land left that it will be taken down entirely, and the Methodist Episcopal Society has leased the Congregational Church, corner of Salem and North Bennet, once Dr. BEECHER's for six months. No. 367, near Clark-street, is occupied by Dr. CHARLES FRENCH, who has been on that spot as an apothecary since March, 1823. The Governor Hutchinson brick house, corner of Clark-street, will come down. The "New North," now a Catholic church, built in 1804, will be moved back. No. 399, EBEN STONE's, is the oldest bake-house in Boston, and at it, it is said, was baked the first communion bread for the Old South. The building at No. 407, between Second and Prince streets, is the oldest double house in the city. Under it is an arch through which the owner used to drive his cows to a rear pasture, and hence it was named "Oxlane." The extreme end of the street, next to Chelsea Ferry, was originally a narrow cart track, and has been widened but once since.

BIRDS OF PREY.

The Men and Women Who Live by Begging.

Blind Beggars, Thieving Beggars, and Beggars of All Sorts—Some of the Peculiarities of the Business—An Inside View of One of Their Haunts by Night.

It is estimated that there is at the present time fully fifteen thousand human beings, male and female, who make it their daily object to wander through the streets of the metropolis in quest of food and money at the homes of the rich and poor. Of this large number, nearly two-thirds are shiftless vagabonds, too indolent to work and too cowardly to steal only when the prize is in a situation to be taken without detection, for they have in almost every instance exhibited a perfect horror for a visit to the workhouse or penitentiary, although they stomach their miserable lodgings at the station-houses with a nonchalance truly astonishing. The past Winter, on account of its extreme mildness, had a tendency to decrease the lodgers at the station-houses, as when the weather is favorable, numbers of these nomadic creatures "branch out," or, in other words, wend their way in couples to different cities, generally lodging at night in barns or in such quarters as the various poor-masters may assign them. Philadelphia seems to be their favorite goal, as from Jersey City there is a magnificent turnpike, with numerous cities and villages through which it passes, at which they invariably halt and pursue their profession. On one or two occasions, upon being searched at the lodging-houses, members of these wandering mendicants have been found with goodly supplies of greenbacks and gold coin, which they had hoarded up probably for years, being too penurious to expend a cent for clothing or the necessities of life, depending on the charitable for their support.

BLIND BEGGARS—STRANGE CASES.

There are very many blind mendicants in our City who are really suffering for the necessaries of life; but here, again, there is a such a host of imposters who have adopted the "blind dodge" that it is probable that the bona fide cases will remain in their unfortunate positions until called away from this world. So adroitly have they learned to practice their deceit that it requires an experienced eye to distinguish the genuine from the fraudulent. They wander around day after day either with a small boy or or an old woman leading them, and enter the numerous liquor saloons and grocery-stores on their route. On an average these characters receive from the charitable during a day's tramp, which commences as soon as the doors are opened in the early morning, from $1 to $3. The blind sufferer! pays his assistant or "stall," that pilots him around, from $3 to $5 a week, or divides the profits at their lodging-houses after the toil of the day is over. There are three or four of these imposters who, through years of deceit and apparent poverty, have succeeded in accumulating valuable property in the lower portion of the City.

WEALTHY MENDICANTS.

One eccentric character, who is known by his neighbors as "Chris the Doctor," on account of his having been at one time during his chequered career a student of medicine at Baltimore, and who now resides at No. 187 Dover-street, has, it is said by those who are intimately acquainted with his business affairs, amassed property to the value of forty thousand dollars in this City and Brooklyn, by his "going it blind" and begging through the streets. At any rate, he is well known to the police as having been on that "lay," and that he now occasionally tries his hand in portions of the City in which his familiar countenance is not too well known. Another one of the same ilk, the owner of a coffee and cake establishment in Front-street, directly opposite the new seamen's bethel, is the proprietor of two tenement-houses in Pike-street, valued at $8,000, each of which has been purchased from the proceeds of his begging tours. His establishment is now the resort of blind and lame beggars, numbers of whom are in his employment and receive a stipulated sum weekly for their labors, the proceeds of which they empty into his capacious "till" every night when they return, and the old reprobate, although he was once himself stone blind! on the streets, holding out his hands for stray pennies, now, with the aid of his bony fingers and two sound eyes, counts and stows away his treasure.

HOW SOME BECOME BLIND.

Many of the creatures who ply their trade in the parks, at the ferries or in the streets, imitate the blind by rubbing their eyes with a peculiar fluid which is manufactured and sold by members of the fraternity. By dipping a camel's hair brush in the fluid, and gently passing it under the eye lids and across the pupil, it gradually renders the pupil a dull whitish or blood red color according to the taste of the would be blind man, and contracts the lids so that the individual has every appearance of being as blind as a bat, although the sight is only rendered a little dim. If it is necessary to appear emotional before the public to gain sympathy, a small bottle of odorless turpentine or a Bermuda onion is kept in a secret pocket, and by rubbing the eyes with either of these useful little articles, tears stream down the cheeks as naturally as though the fount from whence they come had broken loose.

QUICK OF PERCEPTION.

To test one of these bellowing mendicants who occupies a stool near the Broadway entrance to Union-square, the writer, one day during the past week, stopped in the vicinity of his anchorage grounds to observe his style of business. With his hat drawn down closely just above his eyes, and his right hand elevated out almost perpendicular, he constantly whined, "Please to help the poor blind." Those who were charitably inclined dropped pennies in his palm as they passed along, which he, with military precision, deposited in his money-box lying on his knees, and again extended out his arm for more. Suddenly, when there was a lull in travel, a young gamin, with evil depicted in his countenance, stealthily approached his blind victim, and was in the act of taking unto himself a few of pennies in the money-box, when thwack! he received a "stinger" over the head from a cane in the unemployed hand that sent him away with a yell, the old man sending after him the following exclamation, which would naturally force the spectator to the conclusion that the old villian could see. "Take that ye murtherin' young thafe, and if I iver see yez around me again I'll call a Copp and have yez arristed."

ARTISTIC GROUPINGS.

It goes far to show that some of these wretches have a taste for the artistic by their groupings, to say the least. Some of these blind unfortunates may be seen with their families ranged round them in a manner that would elicit praise from DORE. The mother, the daughters, with the helpless sucking babe, quietly sleeping, unconscious of trouble and sorrow, and lastly, the victim of sightless eyes, who wearily grinds his organ from morning till night, forms a touching tableau. To the uninitiated the sight is one that naturally brings to the surface the finer feelings of nature, and impulsively they draw from their pockets a few pennies and drop them in the box on the organ. In nine cases out of ten this fine grouping is done to attract attention and sympathy, the pale looking individual, who with a vacant stare retains his head in the same position the live-long day, never smiling, but apparently as blind as the flag-stone on which he sits, is not the father of the healthy-looking children that surround him, but pays their mother or father a certain sum daily for their presence, and can see as well as those who extend to him charity. He, as well as others of similar vocations, may be seen in their haunts in Dover and Cherry streets, after the day's proceeds have been counted and divided, seated around a table in some low French or Italian drinking saloon, where they play away at cards and dominoes what they have succeeded in begging during the day.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Some of these characters go around from saloon to saloon asking alms. One imposter, led by a woman, entered a saloon in the Bowery lately, and after beseeching all present to contribute a few cents, as he was blind and starving, he received a few pennies and departed with the female leading him. In about half an hour's time the man returned alone and called to the bar-keeper to give him a drink of Bourbon whisky, which was given him, when he drew from his wallet several bills of both large and small denominations, and selecting a five dollar greenback, handed it to the bar-keeper, and asked him to take the price of the drink out of it. The bar-keeper and all present who had been eyeing him closely at last came to the conclusion to make him acknowledge himself as a "beat" or turn him over to the tender mercies of an officer. He stoutly denied it at first, but at last confessed that the woman that piloted him around was his wife, and that they managed to swindle a great many residents by their "blind dodge." He was, in fact, a little near-sighted and had imbibed too much or he would not have ventured where he did. After receiving a severe drubbing at the hands of some of the Bowery b'hoys who had gained an inkling of his true character, he was permitted to depart minus his money.

It is astonishing to understand how these people gull strangers, and even residents. The following is a fac-simile of a placard on the breast of an imposter, who generally occupies a stool at the corner of Vesey and Church streets, and receives from $3 to $4 daily from pedestrians going to and from Washington Market, the penmanship is excellent, but it will be noticed that the wording is somewhat peculiar, which has evidently been done for effect:

A HARD CASE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The undersigned *take* the liberty to call *yours* attention to his actual situation. *He* came *in* this country an *appeal* of his Brother, but unfortunately after his arrival he found him (his brother) dead at the Hospital *by* Consumption: How this poor man, Father of six children in *small* age, unable to work being sick and totally ignorant of *this* Language also without friends and means and *relations of support* pray your generosity *on account to return* to his native land. Any pecuniary aid will be thankfully received and a fervent prayer to the Almighty God for the continual welfare of his generous benefactors. *Yours* humble servant,

GUISEPPE ROSACO.

THIEVING BEGGARS.

Of all the rovers that our citizens have to dread, the thieving beggars is the worst, traveling generally by twos—male and female, with a few trinkets for sale such as matches or socks, which they carry only to prevent their being arrested as vagrants. They start "up-town" from their place of abode at an early hour in the hope of securing cold vituals or a chance to steal something, but after breakfast their harvest time has arrived, as the male members of the household have started to the lower part of the City to attend to business, and consequently the mistress is in the parlor and the servants are in the kitchen. The man watches through the windows as he passes along, and discovering the deserted breakfast table, with "biddy" only in attendance, he directs his accomplice to ring the parlor bell and engage the attention of the servant a few moments while he enters the basement, and soon has what silver-ware there is on the table, and any other articles of value which his rapacious paws can grasp, and soon darts away, when the two meet again and dispose of their plunder.

In this manner a well-known family residing in West Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, lost a large amount of silverware recently, valued at $900, that had been especially prized on account of its age and its being an heirloom in the family.

AN INHUMAN BEGGAR.

One of the most familiar objects in the mendicant line, and one that is thoroughly disgusting and inhuman, is the stout, thinly-clad Irish woman who tramps from saloon to saloon, day and night, all the year round, with a sickly and emanciated babe bundled in her arms. As soon as she enters a place even the curs dash out and bark at her. Pinching the helpless little creature in her arms until it screams with pain, she goes from one person to another and literally tears the pennies from the doner's hand, so impudent and eager is she to secure enough, as she says, "to buy coal wid and feed the childer." The money she receives seldom goes for coal or the "childer." On the contrary, the low "gin-mills" around the Five Points and Baxter-street are the banks in which her loose change is deposited. The babes seen in the arms of these hags are generally rented by the day from their inhuman mothers, and as soon as the tramp is over it is thrown into one corner of their miserable hovel, and both mother and beggar drown their sorrows in the "flowing bowl."

There are about one hundred women of this class in this City, who eke out a miserable existence by this style of begging, and it would be a good thing for the public if a law were enacted to forbid their cruel and inhuman practice.

A BEGGAR'S HOTEL.

People who are bothered daily by the appeals of the distressed have but little knowledge or care as to how and where they live. A great many, it is true, are both intemperate and improvident, and live in the lowest depths of filth and degradation, while others, who are more regular in their habits, contrive to live in comparative comfort from the proceeds of their daily wanderings. On Thursday evening, accompanied by Detective J. M. HUDSON, the writer visited the subterranean lodging-house or hotel of "MATT" REILLY, in Cherry-street, between Monroe and Madison streets, where most of our well-to-do beggars seek repose from their arduous labors. Owing to our early visit, but few of the inmates were present, and all were very shy of the two strangers, but a word from "MATT," to the officer quieted their fears, and advancing up to the ricketty bar in the further end of the first or lounging room, they indulged in a glass of the host's "best gin" at his expense, and then they gradually became more communicative. Singling out one old fellow who had been noticed far up-town with a basket on his arm, with a few shoe laces for sale as a blind, the writer accosted him as follows: "Hilloa, old fel., how's things today? Did you make it pay?"

OLD FEL.—I'd like to know wot's it your business?

REPORTER—Why, my dear friend, you don't know who you're talking to. Come up and have a "nip." I suppose you feel tired and dry, don't you?

OLD FEL.—Wal, yes, I guess I does, (taking "suthin" to steady his nerves.) I don't mind it now, boss, I'm mighty tired.

REPORTER—How long have you been in this business. You seem to be very old, and hardly able to tramp around much. Do you meet with much encouragement?

OLD FEL.—Wal, I can't say that I do. I make enough to pay my board and keep body and soul together, and that's all I care about anyway.

After thus expressing himself he gradually "shook" his inquisitive acquaintance and hobbled into the further room, where, fixed on each wall, were bunks numbering from twenty to thirty, after the manner of berths in the steerage of a vessel.

The establishment lodges between fifteen and twenty, who are mostly foreigners—natives of France, Spain and Ireland. The proprietor charges them fifteen cents per night for lodging, and $1 by the week. His inmates patronize the bar far more than they do the cuisine department. So well is his lodging-house known, that tramps from all parts of the country, when they are in the City, visit him, and at times he cannot furnish all who apply for lodgings, many preferring to pay his price and go breakfastless, instead of being packed like sardines in the station-houses.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MISS GARRETT has been appointed one of the physicians of the East London Hospital for children.

During a recent trial in the Isle of Man the jury were addressed by counsel and judge for a period of twenty-nine hours and fifty-five minutes.

The Committee of the British National Temperance League have petitioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have the malt tax remain as it is.

The neighborhood of Middlesborough, England, is found to contain immense deposits of rock-salt, underlying the lower part of the Tees valley.

All the bakers of England propose to strike if the Government refuse to take out the word "smoke" from the Smoke Nuisance act.

A new work by MATTHEW ARNOLD will soon appear.

The University of Vienna has decided to open its medical lectures and confer medical diplomas on women.

On an average four persons are killed in London every week by accidents from fast driving.

Prof. RAU, of Heidelberg, author of a *Compendium of Political Economy*, is dead.

It has been demonstrated that the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey have sunk more than fifteen yards during the last five centuries.

M. REAUME has issued the third volume of his *Bossuet and His Works*, containing the life of BOSSUET from 1692 to his death in 1704.

The returns from the Departments of Eure et Loire and l'Yonne, France, point to a dreadful prevalence of infanticide. About sixty per cent. of the illegitimate children are murdered.

M. SOMMER says that sleep is simply the result of the deoxygenation of the system.

The lunatics in the asylum at Ybbs (Austria) recently gave a ball, and at the close gallantly toasted "All the Ladies in the Universe."

A copy of the first folio edition of SHAKESPEARE, with the verses inlaid, recently sold for £360, and a copy of the third edition for £200.

The number of men recruited for the Russian Army last year was 87,344. The proportion of recruits who knew how to read and write was 9.76 per cent.

It is again proposed to tunnel the English Channel between Dover and Cape Grisnez.

For saying that a gentleman put a dog to death in a "wantonly cruel and inhumane manner," an editor was fined £20 in Staffordshire.

A case of breach of promise of marriage resulted in the award of very heavy damages to the plaintiff, contrary to what was expected from the evidence, whereupon an English journal remarks: "We verily believe if a man promised to marry his grandmother, on condition she was not related to him, and did not marry her, a British jury would give her heavy damages."

A farmer in Buckinghamshire, who is a weekly visitor to the Aylesbury Market, married one of two sisters who were joint lessees of a farm, and for upward of twenty years was obliged to give an account to his wife of the weekly transactions, expenses to market, even to a glass of ale and three half-pence for the turnpike. A short time ago the wife died, and within the same month the sister died also, when the farmer, who could neither read nor write, called in a neighbor to look through two boxes belonging to the deceased sisters. To his surprise, upward of £2,000 were discovered in them in a great number of small and dirty packages.

The Royal Academicians have determined to institute what may be called practical scholarship for the benefit of the abler students, to endow the posts for a limited period, and employ the holders, who will be required to compete for their honors, in decorative works of the higher and pictorial order on the walls of public buildings.

The Solicitor-General lately made a good hit in the House of Commons. In replying to Col. WILSON PATTEN, "The right honorable gentleman," he said, "had talked—and some of the old leaven had crept out there—of appointing a Catholic Sheriff for Protestant Ulster"—whereon Col. WILSON PATTEN explained that he had withdrawn the expression. "Very well," said the Solicitor-General, amid roars of laughter, "then I will also withdraw what I was going to say."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roman Catholic Allegiance to the Pope—Another Letter from Mr. Hepworth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When this controversy began it was upon this subject: Do the Roman Catholic citizens of the United States give an undivided allegiance to this country, as the members of all other religious bodies do, or is there something peculiar in Catholicism which makes its allegiance invalid? This is the point with which I started, and from it I cannot be driven either by the jeers or quibbles of my anonymous opponents. "A Catholic" gave promise of entering the arena in a fair spirit, and I hoped that the question would be discussed without the rancor to which most discussions give rise. I quoted from the Syllabus and the canons of the Pope, who is by most American Catholics regarded as a final authority, to say nothing of his infallibility, in these matters, to prove that the Roman Catholic Church, as at present represented, claims entire control over the individual, not simply in the direction of his dogmatic belief, but also in the direction of his private and public action. That Syllabus is no new document and announces no new principles. History bears me out in the statement that its policy, its denunciations of free speech, the right of private judgment on any matter connected with the Church or with politics, is identical with the policy of the Vatican for centuries. I say, further, that this policy is in antagonism with the spirit of the age, and, if carried out, would destroy every most cherished institution of America. It would subvert our whole school system, it would gag free speech, it would change our republicanism into an ecclesiastical despotism.

You see that these are, one and all, very grave assertions. Now, I do not propose to be driven from the discussion of this particular point by my irate and unknown correspondent. I supposed that my quotation from *Brownson's Review* was simply corroborative testimony, and that the words of the Pope were my stronghold. I was all the more convinced of this, when "A Catholic" called Mr. BROWNSON "a convert holding extreme views," and so was somewhat unprepared for his announcement that the whole question depends on the correctness of Mr. BROWNSON's views, and that my quotations from PIUS IX. are simply an attempt to "dodge the question by side issues." If the Syllabus is worthless, or is not regarded as a better authority than the *Review* of an extremist, I am glad to know it, and so will give you quotations from the *Review* as well as from other authorities.

Mind, I now want to prove that the head of the Catholic Church claims such power in temporal affairs; that he can at any time annul an oath of allegiance to a heretical Government. "Kings and lords, magistrates and rulers, sovereigns and subjects, are under it," [the dominion of our Lord in the flesh, and the Pope as his successor,] "in all things, alike in things temporal, and in things spiritual."—*Brownson's Review*, January, 1853, p. 40. "Every Catholic who knows his catechism, or who has ever been to confession, knows that the priest can interrogate on his temporal conduct and judge him for sins committed in his temporal no less than in his spiritual relations."—Idem., p. 43.

Suppose a good Catholic should vote for the repeal of the act which gives a quarter of a million to sectarian schools, and then go to confession, would not the priest have a right to "judge" him in this temporal matter? Or suppose he puts on the uniform to fight for a Government that has given him all he has, and then goes to confession, cannot the priest, with the Syllabus behind him, *order* him to stay at home? And if so, is that not a substitution of the will of the Church in place of his private convictions and his oath of allegiance? But to continue—"The deposing power is inherent in her" [and she has the right to declare] "that subjects are released from their oath of fidelity."—Idem, 47. What can be stronger than this language? The Catholic Church here distinctly claims the right—a right she has freely used in times past, and therefore may freely use in the future—to nullify an oath of allegiance whenever she sees fit to do so. Instances are not wanting in which she has done this, on no other ground than the heresy or Protestantism of the ruler; and, since we are told in the Syllabus that it is an error to be condemned to say that the Church ever has or ever can err, and we cannot therefore hope that she has learned wisdom from mistakes in the past, why is not every good Catholic bound to believe that she may do the same thing again?—and if she should do so, why is not the Catholic world bound, as of old, to accept her will as law?

But still further, on page 50, Mr. BROWNSON quotes from Mons. DE MARCA this saying, which is called an "axiom:" "The Constitutions of Princes and temporal laws, contrary to the canons, (free speech, free schools, toleration in religion,) are absolutely null and void." And this sentence is quoted on page 50, from Abbe ROHRBACHER: "Either society is absolutely null, or else it is subordinated to the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church." Mr. BROWNSON, on page 58, makes this comment on the passage, "Render unto Cæsar," &c.: "But what things are Cæsar's? We will give him what the Church bids us give him, not a groat more." Is this not putting the Church before the State, and making one's oath of allegiance, involving certain duties to the State, entirely subservient, not to the religious convictions of the individual, as in the higher law theory, but to the will of a foreign Power? He goes on to give this remarkable utterance: "But may not the Church usurp the rights of Cæsar, (*i. e.*, of the Government,) and refuse to authorize me to give him his dues? Suppose she does; what she usurps may be as safe in her possession as in his."

I must not fail to give you this other sentence. The italics and capitals are Mr. BROWNSON's: "When will earthly rulers comprehend that the Church, the *Catholic* Church, the *Roman* Catholic Church, the POPE, can say, *Per* ME *reges regnant*," &c.

Father GURY says, quoted from page 253, "Is it ever lawful to refuse obedience to the constituted authorities of the land?" "Human authority is never to be obeyed in those things which are contrary to the law of God;" (of course interpretation, as he says, by Popes and Councils.) I could add indefinitely to these quotations. They all go to show that when a Catholic is vested with all the rights of American citizenship he is bound to two powers—to America and to Rome, and in any emergency, if he is bidden by Rome, he counts his duty to America as nothing. This is precisely the vital point. I have not given simply the opinion of Mr. BROWNSON and the two Catholic writers, but an opinion which is held by the most influential and illustrious writers on the subject.

I turn now to the Syllabus, which "A Catholic" may pretend to regard as a "side issue," but which I do not. I ask any candid man whether or not PIUS IX. claims the right to dictate to Sovereigns and Princes in these quotations:

ART. 55 reads: (It is an error to say that) "the Church ought to be separate from the State, and the State from the Church." If they ought to be united then it is the business of every true Catholic to work for their union, and, in that case, do not the Catholics of America labor for the subversion of one of the fundamental principles of our Government?

ART. 41. (It is an error to say that) "the civil power possesses the right called *appellatio ab abusus*," i. e., the right to correct any abuses of its power on the part of the Church.

In canon 20, it is distinctly affirmed that the Church has a right to extend its authority over "public and social actions," telling men "what is allowed and what is not allowed."

Now, I am aware that in Europe there is an organized opposition to all these claims. The advanced Catholics of the continent laugh at the arrogance of the Pope. The Germans and the French have journals devoted to the interests of a reformed Catholic Church, and regret these bald assumptions as much as I do. But are there any such journals in this country? Is there any such body of men here? Do the Bishops and Archbishops of America take the oath of allegiance, I ask for information—and do they vote? If not, why not?

Putting aside, then, the quotation from BROWNSON, is this not a fair question: Can the Catholics of this country give an undivided allegiance to our Government? With the history of the Church behind me, I answer, It is impossible. This is the last word I care to say on this subject. If any man, however, cares to question my position, let him write over his own signature. And let me beg the anonymous gentlemen who send me letters by the half-bushel to remember that they serve no other purpose than to kindle my fire in the morning.

I have just received from a friend a copy of the New-York *Tablet*, in which is a communication from Mr. BROWNSON, saying in effect that he does not remember having used the words I quoted, and I am therefore in honor bound to conclude that the quotation was a mistake on the part of the author from whom I took it. But, unfortunately, though the words of the quotation were not authentic, the spirit they manifested actuates the Catholic community today, for in this very letter Mr. BROWNSON virtually concedes my whole position, and states it in a way so much better than mine, that I quote: "If the Pope should declare an oath imposed by the Constitution contrary to the divine law, I could not in conscience take it; or if the Legislature should pass a law and the Pope should declare that what it required of me is forbidden by the law of God, I could not obey it." This is all that I have ever claimed, and I insist that it renders the allegiance of all true Catholics to this Government a very uncertain thing. Mr. BROWNSON's allegiance to this country depends, not on his own convictions of what is right, but on the will of the Pope, *i. e.*, an American citizen's allegiance to our Government is at the mercy of a foreign potentate.

GEO. H. HEPWORTH.

Prospects of Trade—Petroleum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of your editorial this morning on the "Prospects of Trade." In regard to your remarks on petroleum I would say it is now impossible for a refiner to make money. Some of the smaller concerns are buying their refined oil in preference to running. Last week one of the largest dealers failed for a large amount, and thus we are going one by one. The cause of all this I think you have fully set forth; for my part I am sick of seeing every month the statement that the debt has been reduced five or six millions. It illustrates the old adage of "killing the goose to get the golden eggs." How will the country stand it, at the end of this year, we pay off $54,000,000, and break the principal merchants in the country? The fact is, trade is in a dreadful state, and your picture is none too dark; and if Congress keeps on at this rate I for one will be tempted to vote the Democratic ticket—a thing I have never yet done. It may not improve things, but it is worth a trial.

A REFINER.

NEW YORK, Thursday, April 5, 1870.

The St. Thomas Treaty—Why It Should be Ratified—Some Hard Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the second extension of the time fixed upon for the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty is about to expire, and as it is scarcely possible that Denmark will consent to a further extension, it may be pertinent to consider once more, amid the general apathy which now prevails on the subject, whether, in view of what is honorable and fair, the United States have not, after all, some obligation in regard to a compact which, on the part of Denmark, has been entered upon in good faith and with perfect, though now apparently misplaced, confidence. As an American citizen, and one who feels that the more powerful and influential our country becomes, the less can she afford to be adjudged guilty of anything ungenerous and unjust, I take leave to present, in the most condensed form, a few facts which, in my opinion, make it the duty of our legislators to give the matter a fuller and fairer investigation than has hitherto been accorded to it; an investigation which, I am confident, would lean to the prompt ratification of the treaty.

1. The sale of the Danish West India Islands was not sought by Denmark, but was only consented to by her after repeated solicitations of the Executive branch of the United States Government, under two Administrations.

2. When the treaty had been concluded, and the vote of the islanders in favor of annexation had been given—as expressly stipulated by Denmark—the action of the Danish Rigsdag (or Congress) was prompt and decisive.

3. In consenting to the sale Denmark made herself eminently liable to incur the displeasure of certain European Powers, who did not, and do not, relish the idea of our young Republic acquiring so strong a foothold in the West Indies.

4. The vote of the islanders was largely influenced by the presure of, and the representations made by duly authorized agents of the United States Government.

5. When Mr. CARSTENSEN, the Danish Commissioner, was sent to Washington in December, 1867, and remained there for several weeks, for the specific and avowed purpose of ascertaining the feeling of Congress on the subject, he met nothing but friendliness and encouragement, and was assured that if the vote resulted favorably, the ratification would take place without delay. Had any doubts been expressed on this point, either by individuals or the Press, the vote would not have taken place, and both Denmark and the islanders would have been spared the humiliating position in which they have now been kept for over two years.

6. Although the treaty was confirmed by the Danish Rigsdag in the early part of 1868, and the time for ratification has since been twice extended, yet the Senate has failed to take any action in the matter or give any reason for this inexplicable delay.

7. During the progress of the negotiations and after the conclusion of the treaty, Denmark has acted throughout in a fair, open and honorable manner, trusting implicitly in the good faith of the United States, and disdaining all attempts to obtain her rights by the use of any of the underhanded means with which other transactions of a similar character have so frequently and openly been charged, whether justly or not, I am unable to say.

8. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON having both strongly recommended the purchase, and the present Executive doubtless being of the same mind, the acquisition of these islands would seem be in accordance with the settled and well defined policy of this country, and promotive of her best interests.

9. The high character of the inhabitants as an intelligent, industrious and enterprising people, and the value of the islands, especially of St. Thomas, on account of their geographical, strategical and commercial position, I have never heard questioned. That there have been times during the late war when St. Thomas would have been worth to us the price now asked over and over again, no one will dispute. Who can say how soon such emergencies may not again arise? "Forewarned is forearmed."

To sum the matter up, I claim that the proper representatives of the United States have, in a manner fully sanctioned by international usage, induced Denmark to enter upon this compact in good faith, giving her every reason to expect that the necessary action on their part would be promptly taken. Should the Senate now, after the lapse of nearly two years, decide to reject the treaty, or, what would be still worse, decline to take any action whatever upon it, a cruel and unmerited insult would be offered to a sister nation, who has a record of which she need not be ashamed, and who has ever been most sincere in her friendship to the United States. It is true, Denmark would have no recourse but to appeal to the moral judgment of the great brotherhood of nations; but, after all, the question is, can the United States, as a member of that brotherhood, and looking towards the future and considering both what is right and what is good policy, afford to disregard what has hitherto in such matters been considered as a sacred international law? I think she cannot, and I hopefully leave the solution in the hands of that body, who are responsible to the people for the preservation of its dignity and good name. In thus respectfully stating my own convictions on this important question, I have done so without influence or suggestion from any quarter, being prompted solely by an earnest wish of seeing right and justice prevail.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

More About Servants—A Sorry Experience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to tell a housekeeper of nearly thirty-five years standing the reason of servants being so bad as they are at present, and what protection a housekeeper has as regards girls. A girl applied to me for a situation at $12 per month. I said "No, $10." "Well, I will come at $11." I said "Come for a week," and she replied, "Yes, I will stay a week." She came bringing a bundle of dirty clothes with her, which she washed with a very small washing of mine. She came at 10 A. M. The next day she ironed her clothes, three sheets, four towels of mine, and on the morning of the third day, making two days' work of hers, she says, "I am going." I said, "When your week is up?" "No, today," she answered. "Very well," I said, "put down that iron; you need not do anything more for me." She answered that they were her own things she was ironing and she would go when she got ready, and take her time at that, and the next time she took a place she would not go into such a hole, (which, by the by, consists of a neat three-story brick house,) as this was, where they locked up everything; and she added more, and ten times worse than you can imagine. Now, no matter how inefficient such girls are, when you discharge them you have to pay not for the time but the week, and they will go without a moment's warning and be insolent and abusive besides. I think there ought to be some law to regulate them, as there is no other thing they are afraid of. They are over paid. As gold has become so low their wages ought to return to the old standard, for it is almost impossible to keep servants by people in moderate circumstances, for they are so extravagant in what they eat. I think the New-York house-keepers ought to strike against the servants, make a new code of wages—about one-half what they are getting—and take none that cannot give a reference to her last place; and if some of our great law-makers would place the Intelligence offices under the Police, as they do in Paris, it would benefit us sufferers.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 3, 1870.

The Accomplished Swindler Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The same accomplished chevalier mentioned by your correspondent of last week as having extracted from him, by the confidence game, $30, to pay the expenses of the chevalier and two ladies to Boston, is doubtless the same who obtained latterly from me $20 by the same device. He had ingeniously prepared himself with the names of one or two of my acquaintances, whom he spoke of as his intimate friends, and stated that he was the son of an acquaintance of Baltimore.

The rascal was so smooth-tongued and plausible, and told such a plaintive story of his having been robbed at the depot, where his ladies were detained for want of funds to prosecute their journey, that I was completely deceived.

I write this thinking it may be for the public interest to "pass him around."

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Church's New Picture—Kaulbach's Cartoon—Van Lerius' "Cinderella."

Mr. FREDERIC E. CHURCH's fine picture—"Jamaica," painted for Mrs. COLT, of Hartford, has been on exhibition during the week at the Goupil Gallery. It represents the mountainous interior district of the island known as "St. Thomas in the Vale," and in it Mr. CHURCH has brought together some of the most characteristic features of the scenery and of the atmospherical phenomena, which may sometimes be observed in the groups of islands of the Caribbean Sea. The foreground of the picture, with its luxuriant tropical undergrowth and umbrageous trees, is finely painted. In the middle distance are the mountains, with trees of palm-like growth clinging to their very summits. On the left the artist has depicted one of those brief and sudden thunder showers, so common in these islands. The sun is shining through a vail of yellowish mist, while above is a canopy of almost cloudless blue sky. Far away in the distance stretch mountains and forests. In a picture by an artist of so high a reputation as Mr. CHURCH's we look for something more than is to be found in the efforts of ordinary painters. In "Jamaica" we may look for this in vain. It is a fine picture, undoubtedly, but falls far short of being a great one. The color is good, the light and shade effectively massed, and the details carefully and conscientiously drawn, but in spite of all this, the picture is somewhat disappointing. One noticeable fault may be pointed out in the painting of the little stream on the right of the landscape. The water is altogether too dull and leaden, and if descending from the height which Mr. CHURCH has represented, it would be a torrent, and not a calm, placid stream.

"EXTREMES MEET."

Mr. W. P. W. DANA's new picture, "Extremes Meet," has also been placed on exhibition in the gallery. It represents the exterior of one of our dry-goods palaces. An elegantly-dressed lady and her little boy are about to enter. Near one of the pillars stands a poor woman, offering her wretched stock of wares for sale, and leaning against her is her little son, who looks curiously at the patrician boy, with his blue velvet dress, plumed cap and locks of golden hair. The figures of the two women and the children afford a striking contrast. Extremes have indeed met—rags and pinching poverty with sumptuous apparel and all the luxury of wealth. Yet Mr. DANA has but represented a scene common enough in every great city. The picture is chiefly noticeable for its rich and pure color. Exception, however, must be taken to the flesh-tints, which are too brown. There is also too much similarity of form and feature between all the faces represented. The expression on the countenance of the beggar child is strongly brought out. Quite in a different style to this picture is Mr. EDWARD HUBNER's "Capri," representing a peasant girl weaving with one of the ancient looms, and giving a view of a calm blue sea and mountains in the distance. It is carefully drawn and fine in tone. A pleasing contrast to this picture is offered by Mr. H. W. ROBBINS' "Roadside Elms." Mr. ROBBINS was, we believe, a pupil of Mr. CHURCH's. His picture is fresh in color, and carefully and conscientiously painted.

"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER PICTURES.

The fine picture of "Cinderella," by VAN LERIUS, now on exhibition at SCHAU's Gallery, exhibits all the beauties, and some of the defects, of that artist's style. The story has been by no means closely adhered to. The two sisters are dressing, or rather are being dressed by their tire-woman for the Prince's ball. Cinderella, in her poor frock of hodden gray, sits sorrowfully in the chimney corner, glancing sadly at the sumptuous attire of her two proud sisters. The attitudes of the principal figures are good, though perhaps in one instance a little constrained. The most striking face and figure are those of the girl looking at herself in a hand mirror. Her proud face is lit up with pleasure by the reflection of the beauty she sees there. The figure of Cinderella is not so pleasing. The countenance is sullen and unlovely, and the flesh coloring is very cold. The draperies are well painted, and the textures finely rendered. Since its exhibition here some time ago, the picture has been engraved by ATKINSON, of London, who has succeeded in producing a very effective copy of this valuable work of art. A new picture by ZIMMERMANN is also here, representing two old gentlemen over their wine. The face of the old fellow on the right, with his stubby brown hair, red nose and lips that seem made for dipping into a wine-glass and nothing else, is capitally drawn and painted. It is one of the very best pictures of this class that has been exhibited here for some time.

KAULBACH'S CARTOON.

The owner of the cartoon of "Charity," by KAULBACH, of Munich, one of the greatest living artists, has permitted it to be placed on exhibition at the ware-rooms of HERTER BROTHERS, No. 877 Broadway. The figures are of life size. Charity is represented as encircled by a number of young children, two of whom are feeding from her breasts, while others are eating bunches of grapes, from which the juice of the fruit is dropping. Allegorical pictures are always more or less disappointing. To put abstract ideas on canvass is a task that may well defy all the creative power and skill of the greatest artist. Indeed, the few existing allegorical pictures of the great masters are usually considered to be, if not failures, by far the least valuable of their works, and our modern painters may, therefore, well shrink from attempting this branch of their art. KAULBACH's "Charity" is, however, well worthy of the closest study for its fine, bold and correct drawing and the freedom and grace of attitude of the principal figures, but it does seem to us that more tenderness might well have been infused into the face of Charity. The cartoon is the property of a resident of Cincinnati, who also possesses an oil-painting by KAULBACH, of the same subject.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

It should be remembered that the Spring exhibition of the Academy of Design opens on the 15th inst.

The Mysterious Death of a Young Lady in Rhode Island—Views of the Physician.

From the Providence Herald, April 9.

Our readers will recollect the excitement which followed the death of Miss SUSIE A. KING, of Carolina Mills, some time since, on account of the remarkably life-like appearance of the body, and the length of time which elapsed before all hopes of her possible revival became extinct. Below we give a letter from Dr. GEORGE D. STANTON, who was deputed to examine the body and ascertain, if possible, the cause of her death:

STONINGTON, March 8, 1870.

Ferdinand W. King, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: After many patient trials I have at length concluded my investigations in regard to the mysterious death of your sister. A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach and a small portion of the liver did not reveal the presence of any traces of arsenic or morphine. As much has been said in the papers about your sister's taking arsenic for her complexion, I was very particular in regard to that point. There was no appearance of any disease of the internal organs excepting the *Pericardium*, the sac enclosing the heart. This gave evidence of former inflammation, but it was not sufficient in itself to have produced death. She did not die of typhoid fever, as has been stated in some accounts. She might probably have died from the secondary effects of diphtheria, as patients sometimes die of this malady; or, she might have died of an overdose of anodyne, the result of accident. Anodyne sometimes acts with unexpected energy, particularly in patients very susceptible to its effects. But such cases are generally beyond the control of the attending physician, who should not be held responsible.

Upon the whole it was a very remarkable case. The unusual preservation of the body was not due to medicines that had been taken, but to natural causes, which remain yet to be explained. They occur once in a great while, but rarely in circumstantial and mysterious deaths, and when they do, as a matter of course, they excite a great degree of public attention, as this case has already.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE D. STANTON, M. D.

THE TOWER-BELLS.

What They Are and Have Been—What they Cost and What they Yield.

Unless the unquestioned Democratic ascendency in our municipal affairs shall interfere to perpetuate a useless nuisance, simply because it affords the means of stowing away a number of partisans on comfortable salaries, but a few weeks will now elapse before the tower-bells will cease to

— "Ring out their affright
On the startled ear of night,"

and will likewise cease to obtrude their unnecessary tintinnabulations upon the preoccupied ear of day. Yet a little while, and the time-honored practice of dinning disaster into the understandings of all the City will have come to a close, and men endowed with the misfortune of property can go about their business by day, or lay down upon their pillows at night, in the full enjoyment of that bliss which is the offspring of ignorance. Only the hard-hatted, whose business it is to extinguish fires, the Police, who must keep watch and ward over them, the insurance men, who must pay for them, and the reporters, who must take note of them, are hereafter to be afflicted with the information that a fire has been discovered, and needs the diverse but united attentions of these unfortunate classes.

We can bid adieu to all the terror-spreading and turbulence-creating clangor of the tower-bells without a single twinge of regret, and lay them in the grave of dumb forgetfulness with perfect placidity. There is scarcely a citizen of New-York who has reached the noon of life but has remembrances of rout and ruin called up in rowdyish rows whenever these wild alarum bells incongruously mingle in the milder melody of the better-mannered life that has overtaken the Metropolis. The very pandemonium of brutish lawlessness is evoked from the shadowy past, and the phantasmagoria is no more horrible than was the reality. It is not taking undue liberty with the truth of history to say that the tap of the fire bell was more often the signal for disgraceful street-fights between warring engine companies than it was the tocsin for honest and decent performance of fire duty. The senseless jealousies of hose and truck and engine that used to make all the highways and by ways of the City hideous with the cursing and howling of the attached pro tempore demons are fortunately only memories, but so vivid because of the intensity of the reality as to be almost verity.

The memory of the New-York burgher does not run to a time when bells were not used to give notice of the discovery of fires. In the older and better days of the municipality the alarm called forth honest yeomen to do yeoman's service against the fiery enemy that, opposed with primitive appliances, is so dangerous to property, so crushing to human effort, so paralyzing to toil and endeavor. Before steam-engines were thought of and when universal insurance was a blessing of the future, the tap of the fire-bell was indeed a sound of terror, for it almost invariably foretold a disaster that was to sweep away in an hour the result of years of industry and economy. Even afterward, when insurance was prevalent and the means of fire extinguishment were vastly multiplied and improved, the clangor of the bells put the town upon the alert to discover the exact locality of the fire, for the reason that property-owners knew from painful experience that the chances were about even that the firemen would tarry en route to the scene of the disaster to settle some old score, and leave their substance to be meantime consumed. Thus it has been that the iron tongues of the tower-bells have never uttered any but doleful sounds. Now, when the business of extinguishing fires is thoroughly perfected, and the dreaded enemy of mankind is stifled in full ninety per cent. of the cases at its birth, the tower-bells survive to call to mind former sorrows and present waste.

When the present Fire Department was organized in June, 1865, it found the means of giving prompt and accurate alarms of fires wholly inadequate to the wants of the City. There were eleven towers mounting alarm bells scattered over the City, and these were connected by telegraph with Firemen's Hall, but not with the engine-houses. Lifted above the housetops, the men who kept watch and ward over the City had excellent opportunities for discovering a fire after it had made its way through the roof, but until then their chances were limited. The result was that then, as now, the towers were comparatively valueless in making the first discovery of a fire, and the knowledge of the presence of the enemy generally first reached the engine-houses by word of mouth, and the bells were only useful in spreading the general alarm. The Fire Commissioners saw that the first necessity was to increase the means of giving alarms, and to remedy the deficiency they established a telegraph which was indeed imperfect, but a vast improvement on the old arrangements. The engine-houses were connected electrically with the bell-towers with each other, and all with the Firemen's Hall, so that with the powerful aid of the Police in discovering, and by the Police telegraph transmitting alarms of fire, the bells became more useless than ever. Very often did it happen that alarms of fire were sent out from Police Stations and reached the engine-houses, starting the engines to the designated spot seconds, and sometimes minutes before the towers had any information on which to base an alarm. Still they were maintained by the Commissioners at an annual cost on salaries and supplies of $45,000, for which they rendered no equivalent whatever. The Commissioners did, indeed, in 1867, dismantle and discontinue the City Hall bell, but only because it was an intolerable nuisance to the Courts in the vicinity, and not because they were moved by any conviction of the useless extravagance of the affair. They still maintained, as they do yet, the bells known as the Post-office, Spring-street, Marion-street, Essex, Union, Jefferson, Twenty-fifth-street, Thirty-third-street, Fifty-first-street, Yorkville and Mount Morris, eleven in all, employing thirty-three bell-ringers, and costing in salaries alone $33,000. How entirely this money was thrown away can be judged by the fact that during the last six months, when the old and imperfect system of fire alarm telegraphy was in use, out of 338 alarms of fire nearly two-thirds reached the engines without the intervention of the bells. This uselessness of the bells is apparent on the face of the records of the Fire Commissioners, but the truth is worse than the record. Every fireman clings to the bells with the love of old associations, but if they can be taken in their sober, reflective moments, nearly all will admit that the bells have come to be an unnecessary excrescence on the fire system.

Especially is this the case since the inauguration of the new system of fire-alarm telegraph. This makes every signal-station an alarm-station by means of the street boxes, and whereas under the old plan there were only about eighty alarm stations in the entire City, there are now 346 below Fourteenth-street, and there will be 830 in the entire City when the new system is completed. With these multiplied means of sending alarms of fire with the speed of lightning and the unerring accuracy of perfect mechanism at every man's doors, the watchers in the towers have literally nothing to do but draw their salaries and vary the monotony of their lonely lives by repeating alarms that had long before reached the engines and sent them whirling to the scene of disaster. The Fire Commissioners seem fully aware of the needlessness of these tower-bells, and some of them admit that it is intended to abolish them at an early day. Still it is not done, and the relics of a barbarism that knew not how to apprise the world of the appearance of disaster without an excruciating clamor, still thunder over a City that has reached a civilization in which they are anachronisms.

The Central Park—Its General Aspect.

The warm weather has been of too short duration to give anything resembling a Spring-like appearance to the Central Park. The trees are yet leafless, and though some of the shrubs have begun to bud, the grass is still brown and sere. Beyond gathering up the fallen leaves, pruning, and spreading manure, no work is in progress, nor is it likely that anything will be done until the new Commission has taken office. Yesterday a very large number of persons visited the Park, and enjoyed the bright sunshine and invigorating breeze. The velocipedists, too, after their Winter's rest, were out in such numbers that it seemed as if the sport were about to be revived. The Park carriages did a good business yesterday, each one carrying its full complement of passengers.

Well Merited Punishment.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices LEDWITH, HOGAN and BIXBY, a middle-aged man named HENRY L. TOWNSEND, sometimes known by the names of Gray and of Britton, was arraigned on a charge of having committed an indecent assault on MINNIE BRAY, a little girl residing with her parents at No. 43 Marion-street. The prisoner was proven to have perpetrated the vile act while boarding in the same house. He was recognized as an old offender, and was sentenced to the fullest extent of the law—six months in the Penitentiary—besides being fined $50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1870.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Lower House of the British Parliament has concurred in the resolution of the Lords and adjourned until the 28th of April.... A direct telegraph line is to be run from Liverpool to Valencia Bay, which will henceforth do away with the necessity of dispatching messages by the way of London.... The coming week in London, it is said, will be a dull one in financial and commercial circles.... The *Saturday Review* of yesterday contains an argument in mitigation of the condemnation of Capt. EYRE of the *Bombay*. The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the "American exasperation, though irrational," would have been spared had he stood by the *Oneida* when injured.... It is rumored that Earl SPENCER, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be succeeded by Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, now Chief Secretary, who has been elevated to the peerage.... The new Alabama loan is said to be successful.... The telegraph lines between Madrid and Barcelona have been cut by the insurgents, and the reports received are contradictory. Gen. BALDRICH heads the national troops and was reported at last accounts near Barcelona, and expecting soon to make a decisive attack on the rebels.... In Paris placards have been for some time posted on the dead-walls, inviting all workmen to refuse to pay their monthly rents and to join in general strike to-day. The Government makes light of the matter and is prepared for action.... The recent syncope of NAPOLEON is said in London to have been the result of a sprained ankle and the facts were magnified by speculators.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the morning hour was mainly devoted to a discussion on the policy of subsidizing steam-ship lines for carrying the mails, but no action was taken on the subject. The bill authorizing the city of Cleveland to erect a crib in Lake Erie was passed. A memorial was presented from 137 colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that they were prohibited from voting in an election in that State on Tuesday last, and asking redress. A bill was introduced to repeal all existing laws in reference to transporting and exporting goods in bond to or from Mexico. The question of granting public lands to railway corporations was again under discussion on the bill granting additional lands to the Northern Pacific Railway. No vote was taken on the bill, and at half-past three o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made another ineffectual effort to introduce his bill for the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. BINGHAM reported a resolution to pay Mr. BUTLER a sum not exceeding $2,000 for defending himself in the Wooley suit, which, after some debate, was adopted. After transacting some further business, principally of a private nature, the Tariff discussion was resumed in Committee of the Whole. But little progress was, however, made, only one clause—woolen goods—being disposed of; this was allowed to stand as reported. In open House the Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up. A portion of the appropriations were concurred in but the most important, including those for the Post-offices in this City and Boston, failed to meet the approval of the House, and so a Committee of Conference was appointed. At 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the following bills were reported: Repealing the act for the inspection of steam-boilers, excepting in the Metropolitan District and Erie County; regulating the sale of bread in the State; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art; providing for steam towage on the canals; and extending Lexington-avenue, in this City. The recommendation of the Canal Board for the reduction of tolls was agreed to, and a report was received in favor of the Canal Funding Bill. A number of bills were passed, among them one to protect books of public libraries from mutilation, and another incorporating the New-York Mutual Loan and Trust Company. The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL.

The minor mail news from Central America last night included an item relating to a peculiar volcanic phenomenon between Point Pasado and Point Venado, in Guyaquil. In a space of two leagues, the surface of the earth was in a state of undulation, great chasms and deep circular excavations were opened, a new lagoon had been formed, and a hill had risen between the shore and the sea. The hills along the coast were observed also to be in a state of motion, with landslides of rocks and trees. This volcanic agitation had been going on for four days, and followed a direction from West to East.

A number of the election clerks in California refuse to register colored men as voters until the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State is received.

NATHAN GASTRAM, a carpenter by trade, stabbed a woman who he claims as his wife, at Lowell, Mass., on Friday night, in the counting-room of the Lawrence Corporation. The wound inflicted is a dangerous one, and the brute has been arrested.

A woman named WING was fatally burned at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, by the explosion of a can of inflammable oil which at the time of the accident she was engaged in pouring upon the fire to increase the flame.

The boilers of the Chesapeake Steam Sugar Refinery, owned by STERLING & AHRENS, situated on Dugan's Wharf, in Baltimore, exploded yesterday noon with a terrific report. One man was instantly killed, a number seriously injured, and three are missing, among them WILLIAM MCKENNY, the Superintendent of the Refinery. They are supposed to be buried in the ruins. A large portion of the building was demolished, and much damage was done to adjacent property. The boilers were new, having been placed in position but five weeks since.

Intelligence of the death of Bishop KINGSLEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been received. He died of heart disease, at Beyrout, Syria.

The reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia yesterday, was a great success. The Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The President, Gen. SHERIDAN and a large number of other officers were present. The orations of the day was delivered by Gen. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, the Ex-Attorney-General of this State, and the poem by Mr. GEORGE H. BOKER.

Both Mayors of Richmond are now exercising the duties of the Mayoralty.

Gen. SHERIDAN has received a memorial, signed by several hundred residents of Wyoming Territory, approving his Indian policy, and indorsing the action of Col. BAKER in the so-called "massacre of the Piegans."

The steamer *Kennebec*, from Baltimore, with freight and passengers for West Point, was destroyed by fire and burned to the water's edge, yesterday morning, while discharging freight at Gloucester Point, in the York River. The fire spread with such rapidity that it was with difficulty that the passengers escaped. Their baggage and the cargo were destroyed.

A man named GEORGE JOHNSON, living alone in the town of Cicero, seven miles from Syracuse, in this State, was brutally murdered on Thursday night, his skull being crushed in by a heavy blow. When discovered on Friday night he was still alive, but unconscious; and he remained so until his death, which occurred soon after. The house had been robbed and the pockets of the murdered man rifled. No arrests have yet been made.

Commissioner DELANO yesterday afternoon received information of the destruction of nineteen whisky-stills in the Fourth District of Tennessee by the cavalry force under Supervisor EMORY, of that State.

The Dominion Government, it is said, will receive Father RICHOTT and Mr. SCOTT as delegates from Red River, and propositions, based on a bill of rights, will be made for them to take back to the people. An expedition will be dispatched to Fort William at the time of their return.

A company has been formed in Philadelphia for cleaning the streets of the city, called the Sewerage Utilization Company, and Gov. GEARY has signed the bill chartering the association.

ROBERT DALE, convicted about ten days since in Baltimore for stealing letters from the Post-office in that city, was sentenced on Friday to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

JOHN PHILLIPS, WILLIAM E. HILL and MARIA HILL have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Norfolk County, Mass., for the murder of WILLIAM JACOBS, which occurred at Stoughton on the 6th of February last.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting at Apollo Hall yesterday, in commemoration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and formally dissolved the organization. A social reunion took place in the evening. Among the speakers on this occasion were Wendell Phillips, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Fred. Douglass, Wm. H. Channing, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Julia Ward Howe and Abby Kelly Foster.

An enthusiastic meeting of Democrats favorable to sustaining Senator TWEED in his recent action at Albany, was held, last evening, in the Seventh Ward. A letter from Mr. TWEED was read, and several speeches were made.

The Methodist Conference now sitting in this City, held their fourth session yesterday. The death of Bishop KINGSLEY, at Beyrout, was announced.

The Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq.

Yesterday City Chamberlain SWEENY resigned his position. Mayor HALL offered the appointment to Mr. HUGH SMITH, Deputy City Chamberlain, who has declined it.

Qualifications of Jurors.

The process of impaneling a jury, as witnessed in this City during the last week, would suggest some curious reflections about the value of the jury as an instrument of justice, to an unprejudiced observer, who had never heard of the jury before. The object of the three days' labor it involved was to get twelve respectable, unbiassed and fair-minded men into the jury box, but the rule which is applied for this purpose contains some striking absurdities. It is of course all right to ask a man, who is about to sit on a capital offence, whether he has any conscientious objections to capital punishment, and whether he is connected by interest, friendship, or other close relation with the prisoner, or the prisoner's partizans or enemies. But the custom is also to ask a man, in important cases, which have attracted a good deal of attention, whether he has read the newspaper accounts of the crime, and whether in consequence of reading these accounts he has formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. If he has, down he goes challenged "for the principal cause." The result is that when the panel has been thoroughly sifted, and the jury formed, it is apt to be composed either of men who do not read the newspapers, or say they do not, or who read newspaper accounts of important events without drawing from them any conclusion of any kind; in other words, read them as an ox or an ass gifted with the power of deciphering print might read them.

Now in a community like ours, a man who does not read the newspapers is apt to be either grossly ignorant, or so indifferent to the events of the day, that he never exercises his judgment on them. To put such a man into a jury to pass on the life or death of a fellow creature, and to weigh motives and probabilities arising out of transactions of daily life, seems therefore, to say the least, improper. If we were to go about this City and examine the men who either read no newspapers, or took no interest in what they saw in them, we should find that, leaving out a few scholars absorbed in their studies, they were the most ignorant and stupid set of men within the municipal boundary. Nobody would willingly allow them to judge of the peaceableness of a worthy dog.

In the next place, as regards forming an opinion of the guilt or innocence of a prisoner from the accounts one sees of his crime in the newspapers, is not the formation of such an opinion a mental operation which a rational being can hardly help performing? Anybody, whose mind works at all, and who reads an account of a killing, in which A was seen to fire the shot or strike the blow, must, unless prevented by partial paralysis, conclude either that the killing was accidental—that is innocent; or committed on the spur of the moment—that is manslaughter; or was deliberate—that is murder. If a man says he did not form any one of these conclusions, he ought to consult a doctor, in the full assurance that his brain is in an unhealthy state. To have him come into a court-room, however, and put forward this unnaturally torpid condition of his faculties as a reason why he should be allowed to sit on a jury, and to have the Court and counsel accept it as the best of all possible qualifications, is one of those absurdities of the law over which philosophers and reformers chuckle with multitudinous laughter.

The kind of man we want on a jury is a man who reads the papers diligently, and is, therefore, familiar with the ways of thinking and acting of persons outside his own narrow circle, and familiar, too, with the ups and downs, haps and mishaps, trials, strifes and disappointments of every-day life, and who on the facts he is thus made acquainted with, is in the habit of reasoning more or less. Of course it is only in this way he can acquire the least dexterity in estimating probabilities or judging of motives. Nobody seems to answer so well to the court-room ideal of the juryman, however, as a country booby on his first visit to the City; but, then, justice administered by country boobies in complicated cases would be a farce.

Taking American society as it is, it is foolish, and worse, to shut men out from juries on the rule now in use in notorious cases. We cannot help taking newspaper-readers to try our criminals, without greatly injuring the administration of justice, and the most intelligent and conscientious newspaper-reader is he who, other things being equal, forms most conclusions from what he reads. Nay, more than this, it is only the man who is in the daily habit of forming conclusions who can be trusted either to follow the thread of a complicated proceeding, and rid his mind of false impressions, or of prejudices. The dolt who says he has not read or thought about an event which has for weeks been the talk of the town, is pretty sure, if he speaks truly, to go into his seat a mass of prejudices and crotchets, and to get more and more prejudiced and crotchety the more evidence he hears, and to leave the court-room more bewildered than he entered it. That we get on so well as we do is due to the fact that jurymen who give this account of themselves rarely do speak truly. They deceive themselves. They are not the asses they say they are; their minds are not the virgin page on which counsel dwell with so much delight. They are ordinary men, who are not used to introspection, and being of a phlegmatic turn, don't feel very keenly about anything, and mistake their indifference for judicial-mindedness. If the rule could be strictly carried out, our criminal trials would be the most singular farces of the age, and the result would rarely reflect more credit on the human mind than that of tossing up a cent.

The Migratory Season.

With the balmy days of Spring in near prospect at last, and, what is perhaps even more to the point, with gold down, and likely to remain so, the minds of the traveling public are turning oceanward. The mournful, terrible fate of the *City of Boston*, and the almost contemporaneous disasters of the *Smidt* and the *City of Brussels*, have of late thrown a chill on some hopes and plans of Transatlantic travel. But calmer reflection shows that wintry gales and the icebergs are the true sources of apprehension, rather than want of care, or foresight, or seamanship in the steam-ship companies; and "southerly passages," with fairer skies and less perilous seas, restore confidence in ocean navigation to the world of pleasure-seekers.

The probability is that this year will witness an unprecedented tide of travel setting from our shores to those of the Old World, while, in return, there will be a greater influx than ever of transient travelers as well as of settlers, now that the Pacific Railroad is in perfect working order. A famous American writer complains of the tendency of his countrymen and country-women to make the journey through Europe. He wonders if this "tape-worm of European travel" will ever be extracted from the system, and refers with no little contempt to the fashionable school-teacher who thought the highest reach of education was to fit the pupil for travel in the Old World. "Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris," is the humorous epigram we have had made on this looking for felicity across the seas; and the English poet's question "how much the fool that's been to Rome excels the fool that stays at home," is quoted as often for satirical purposes here as anywhere else.

But we are at a loss to find a basis for these cynical attacks on European travel. SHAKESPEARE tells us that "home-keeping youth have ever homely wits;" and certain it is that, in common experience, breadth of vision, freer culture, wider intelligence and judgment, and greater freedom from petty prejudices and local illusions are the proverbial results of travel in foreign lands. All Europe, according to GUIZOT, felt the effects of the fresh knowledge and broader views of humanity which even the fanatical Crusaders brought back; and what happens to armies or great throngs of travelers must surely happen to families or individuals, of whom the armies or throngs are only the aggregates. In familiar experience, too, we have often found young people startled into an activity and interest by foreign travel which no drudgery of closest study had been able to give them. Recreation and information are united in this sugar-coated pill of foreign voyage as it hardly is otherwise. For centuries the custom has been, accordingly, to furnish this element, if possible, to the amplest education.

But, in our day, the ocean is hardly more for us to cross than the Channel was once for the people of France or the people of England. Steam is annihilating space, and making us count distances by hours. What aids the travel-fever this year is the ease and the cheapness of it. Not only have many lines of ocean steamers been established and well tried, but prices of transit and of subsequent travel in Europe are lower, for us, than during eight years. That is to say, gold is now lower than it has been at any time since June or July of 1862; and this fact in itself will exert a large influence in swelling the stream of easterly travel. For, to the regular pleasure-seekers, who once in every year or in every two years, arrange a long Summer's jaunt, European travel, if rightly conducted, appeals on the score of economy as well as that of pleasure. Formerly it implied almost a fortune to make the journey. Now, a season at Newport, Long Branch, Saratoga, or other fashionable watering-places, is usually the more expensive. Of course, there is an art in this as in other things, and to be "good travelers" is not given to all persons.

We are by no means sure that there is nothing of national value to be gained by traveling. Of all people, we are the most abused by carelessness, ignorance, or shiftlessness in civic government. Our political system, from township to republic, is that of popular freedom; but we manage to be terribly tyrannized over in details of daily life. We have plenty of free speech and free thought, and all the suffrage there is to be had; but when it comes to details of clean streets, good light, swift transportation, and the hundred similar points of municipal management, we are sadly in arrears. Now, some of the best suggestions which have been made of late in social science and in civic affairs have come from traveled Americans. Keenly alive to what we have to learn in these particulars, they have kept their eyes open to how such things are managed in other countries, and have never ceased, in public and in private, to insist on making our civic economy as excellent as any they have anywhere seen. This is a result of observation which we can ill afford to lose, and it serves to show us that European travel may be made something more than a personal relaxation.

Play Out of Doors.

If we are a grave and solemn people as to our books and conversation, there is no limit to the joyous energy with which we betake ourselves to out-door amusements. Each year finds these more popular and more useful, and the season of 1870, now just inaugurated, promises to be the most active ever known. Base-ball and cricket, croquet and *la grace* will develop the muscles and bring healthy bloom into the cheeks of more of our male and female youth than in any previous year. And there is this growing advantage attending the first two of these games,—that they are becoming systematized and form a very distinct element of social and national life. Of base-ball clubs, regularly organized, there are now over a thousand in the United States, there is a rising literature representing them, and playing is now followed as a profession by numerous persons in large cities.

This increasing fondness for out-door amusements renders of great importance the supply of proper public facilities for them. Of course the mind naturally reverts in this connection to our parks. These should combine opportunities for such amusements with their original design, as places for riding and promenading, and for both sexes. New York and its vicinity ought to be singularly favored in this respect. The Central Park sets apart a small portion of its area for the use of boys, but it is a question whether all is done that could be for the purpose. Certainly any future plans of extension should include the promotion of athletic games, subject of course to proper regulations. The same may be said of Prospect Park, and those projected on Staten Island and at Weehawken. In all these public grounds should be recognized a public necessity for means of training the physical system of those growing up around us.

It is not forgotten that there are private grounds, nor that these supply a considerable number of persons with the needed facilities. But, from their very nature, they cannot do all that is necessary. For one thing, there must be some expenditure which will stand in the way of the numerous individuals who cannot afford an outlay of money, however small. What is wanted is ground absolutely free from all cost to those players, and there are very many, who do not belong to regularly-organized clubs.

While upon this subject, may not we inquire whether the severe and unremitting labor which the majority of young men and boys undergo might not be lightened with advantage both to them and their employers? A boy or girl passes generally straight from the school to the house of business, and thenceforth, from year's end to year's end, his or her life is made up of work and sleep, and meal-times. A relaxation of this routine at some stated interval would constitute a very highly-valued boon. There need be no loss on either side as a consequence of this. A good and healthy condition of youth is always of great importance to society upon general grounds, and the interests of labor are promoted thereby. We should like that all boys and girls, whether of younger or older growth, should not only be offered places for recreation in the open air, but time to use them.

Cut Down Expenses.

The way to bring down prices is to refuse to pay them. Nearly everything is now too dear. Food, clothing, furniture and rent, as well as the luxuries of life, are kept at rates that bear no just relation to the fall in gold. They are kept up by speculative combinations, silent or avowed, but which in either case ought to be broken down. When the precious metal rushed up and down in the heat and agony of war, such a state of things was excusable. If gold were low today none could tell what it might be to-morrow. The trader could not be blamed under such circumstances for discounting possible vicissitudes. But these conditions no longer exist. No serious perturbations in the price of gold can now be looked for. Legitimate causes that might work revulsion have pretty well spent their force; and speculative causes for various reasons are as effectually paralyzed. There is therefore no warrant for an inflation of prices beyond what is justified by the gold standard. In other words, we have no business to pay the same, or nearly the same, for commodities that we paid when gold was anywhere between 150 and 200. The hotel-keepers, the restaurants, the clothiers, the hatters, the shoemakers, the grocers, the butchers and the bakers are all charging us too much. A reduction of their sales will quickly bring a reduction of their prices. Hence the wisest course that families and individuals can pursue, for the public good as well as their own, is to reduce their purchases. An abnormal relation of goods and currency such as now prevails is best rectified by making the former plenty and the latter scarce—a result that is effectually brought about when the community as a mass adopts the practice of economy.

Two Women.

The Empress EUGENIE recommends, it is said, the nomination of Mme. GEORGE SAND to the chair of the French Academy left vacant by the death of SAINTE-BEUVE; an American legislator urges the adoption of a Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, providing against future exclusion from the suffrage on the ground of sex; women are clamoring for admission to institutions of learning throughout the Old World as well as the New; every newspaper has its article on the "Woman Question," and every social circle its discussion. We are warned by all this and a great deal more of the same sort, that it will not do to "ignore" the modern claims of women to increased privileges, or, as perhaps we ought to say, to an enlarged recognition of their rights. The warning too, at least as expressed by Miss ANNA DICKINSON, takes a minatory and reproachful shape which makes us ask ourselves in surprise whether we have not been mistaken all this while about the position of her sex in this country; whether we have not been in error when supposing that the general drift of legislation as well as of social usage in the United States has had and is having the effect to make women happier and more respected here than anywhere else in the world. To resolve these doubts in the affirmative comes before us Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON. With womanly gentleness and candor, she assuages our fears and does justice to our attempts, however feeble, to get into the right path. It is a very great comfort to be assured by a disinterested observer that the devil is not so black as he is painted, and that, so far as women are concerned, we have not been such horrid monsters after all.

The saying is current, and is probably true, that the majority of women do not desire the suffrage, and in that case men are not so far wrong to withhold it. But however this may be, Miss DICKINSON and Miss EDGARTON stand forth as self-constituted exponents of the women who want the vote directly and unconditionally, and the women who are willing either to waive it altogether or to prepare themselves for it, as a sex, more thoroughly than they are prepared at present. Miss DICKINSON holds, if we understand her, that woman should have the vote thrust upon her, be her wishes what they may; it is a blessed privilege, whether she knows it or not; it will broaden her life and make it nobler and better; and, so far as ignorance goes, we ought to be as willing to be governed by Dinah and Bridget as by Pompey and Patrick. There is an antiquated maxim somewhere that two wrongs do not make a right, but we are quite willing to forego its application and to concede the plausibility of Miss DICKINSON'S last statement. So far as the former ones go, it is tolerably clear that if men are as inferior to women as Miss DICKINSON represents them, the possession of the vote is unlikely to be a trustworthy means of improvement. A *reductio ad absurdum* is presented here which to the extreme advocates of women's rights may not be objectionable; but which, nevertheless, must be taken into account by those who have occasion to examine their arguments. Miss EDGARTON, on the other hand, appears to be more willing to accept the light of experience. Rationally enough, she affirms that woman wants the ballot only when fitted for it. She thinks that unpolitical associations tend to the development of woman's capabilities—a proposition not inconsistent with the oft-made assumption of woman's present superiority. Real emancipation, Miss EDGARTON adds, must come from woman herself, never from the ballot. Miss DICKINSON while a lady of undeniable cleverness, and, we believe, of the utmost purity of intention, discusses her subject with a vehemence that arouses doubts of her logic, and examination shows the suspicion to be well founded. Miss EDGARTON, on the contrary, has an air of repose that suggests strength and bespeaks confidence. The one lady is like an advocate who, being a little doubtful of his cause, seeks to carry it by eloquent vociferation; the other like one who, being sure he is right, feels convinced he has only to make a calm statement of the truth that is in him to gain universal assent.

Miss DICKINSON makes a number of sweeping statements which weaken the force of others laid down by her that are unequivocally true. Her scoff at brains in the conduct of public affairs—that we do not need brains in our Government but conscience—is one of those sophistical half truths that dazzle the ignorant and provoke people of common sense. The fact is, that the more complicated a civilization and the more numerous the population, the greater the need of intellect in public administration. That conscience is indispensable to good government, is true also; but the idea that conscience alone will carry on the business of a great nation, is ridiculous. Of a piece with this is the theory, which Miss DICKINSON shares with Mr. MILL and others, that the capacities of women are not only susceptible of being abnormally changed for the better, but are sure to be so changed by participating in the hard use of public affairs. In a hundred years, says the fair lecturer, comparison between woman and man will be in order, for then she will have had the same advantages he has had in the way of opportunity and study. But *cui bono*, if she is his superior now? And if women are to be made by this century of masculine experience only what men at present are, who will care to live with them—especially if they are also to be "developed" into creatures six feet high, with rough voices, hard fists and a highly-cultivated taste for primary meetings? Besides this, after our late bitter experience of the recurrence of such disaster, we can hardly hope to live during this coming century altogether without war; and as a share in the Government of the state used to be esteemed to involve the capacity to act in its defense, are the scars and indurations of battle to be added to the charms by which the female sex will then be enabled to attract us? Of course, Miss DICKINSON and her friends intend that we shall have a millenium of universal peace; but we cannot forget that we were promised no less before 1860. Men grow effeminate with long abstinence from war, and it is no wonder that masculine women feel that they ought to have all the rights and privileges of effeminate men; which seems to show that great as are the blessings of peace, its tendency to encourage perversions unfavorable to the healthful relation of the sexes is not of the number.

We have every respect for Miss DICKINSON'S courage and for the sincerity of her convictions. But there is that in both her manner and her matter—speaking more particularly of her "To the Rescue" lecture recently heard here—to inspire grave doubts of the character of the influence she exerts. She appears too conspicuously as the mouthpiece of a class who think that because slavery was a bad thing and people screamed, and then, partly because of that, and partly as a military exigency, slavery came to an end, so anything they choose to think bad has only to be screamed about sufficiently to come to an end too. But there is hardly likely to be a military exigency to affect woman's suffrage; and we doubt whether screaming alone, without rhyme or reason, will bring it about. To compare human slavery, as a matter of morals, to woman's deprivation of the ballot, is pure nonsense. There are certainly some arguments in favor of the concession; but Miss DICKINSON hardly gives evidence of having studied them as yet to sufficient purpose. In this respect, although her junior in years, and far less experienced on the rostrum, Miss EDGARTON has advantages that impartial auditors will hardly deny.

The Watering-Places.

In a few weeks the watering-places will be in all their glory. They will be, that is to say, in full trim to receive visitors, and landlords will throw wide their hospitable doors to welcome them. But the golden showers destined this season for Saratoga and Newport and Long Branch and Cape May are at least problematical. If an attempt is made to sustain the board rates of last season, the solution of the problem will be easy. The flush times of the past lustrum have vanished with its years. Retrenchment is the order of the day, and the prodigality that once made glad the hearts of all who had anything to sell is following into dim distance the smoke of the war. If those who are interested in the watering-places are wise, they will take this fact into cautious account. Provisions will be cheap enough this Summer outside of the Metropolis to render a large curtailment of hotel rates expedient and prudent. The nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, and no business better illustrates than hotel keeping the wisdom of making large sales and small profits.

There is a system that could be introduced with advantage at our sea-side resorts, and which we hope may before long be adopted. We refer to the plan of having a large number of light, cheap cottages at low rents. Such buildings may be clean and picturesque enough, even if inexpensive. It would be possible for people of moderate means to live comfortably in them without spending more than their income justified, and so being rendered unhappy, as so many are, by the cost of their Summer jaunt. At the same time, such edifices, being intended only for Summer use, could readily be made to pay a handsome interest on the cost of their erection. Cottages like these at the sea-side answer much the same purpose that "flats" should subserve in cities. At most European watering-places they are found of various patterns of size and price and are always in request. Their great advantage lies in the power afforded to the occupant of living upon any scale of expenditure he pleases. As our population grows, not in numbers only, but in the variety of the needs of those numbers, cottages like those we propose will become more and more in demand, and, in spite of the popularity of our hotel system, will house a large proportion of those who go down yearly to the sea-side in search of health and pleasure.

A Needed Lesson for Some German-Americans.

Those of our German citizens who have supported the Democratic Party, in return for promises in regard to the Excise law, now see their bitter mistake. They have been used without scruple, and now find themselves deceived. Every vote which they have cast for the Democracy is a record of their blindness in adhering to a party which was willing to pledge itself to any concessions that they sought, but which has proved faithless at the hour of trial. The lesson is a severe one, but it cannot be considered undeserved. Henceforth, perhaps, they who have been betrayed will take a new view of their political duties, and govern themselves accordingly. The great error which our German-Americans in this City have made is in giving their allegiance to men whose ideas and sympathies are diametrically opposed to their own upon most public questions. Our German voters have no proper affinity with the Democratic Party, and not one of them should have ever entered its ranks. Having, however, sacrificed their real principles for the sake of modifications of the Sunday Excise law, who can they blame but themselves, now that they are deserted and punished by their pretended friends?

The truth is that this matter of the excise is not properly, and ought not to have been considered by any section of the Germans, a political question at all. It is not even an American question. The constant pressure brought to bear upon it was moreover sure to raise a feeling that, in conferring the privileges of naturalization upon foreigners, we by no means contemplated the subversion of our ideas of social life and morals. It might be all very well for politicians to disregard this, but when a real test of its existence comes to be made it is found to be very powerful and significant. Without any reference to the question of whether to sell lager-beer on Sunday be right or wrong, the fact remains that Americans as a rule prefer to reserve the right of settling it for themselves.

But what will those of our German voters who are placed in a somewhat ridiculous position do for the future? Will they still believe in the party which has deceived them, or will they ally themselves with that with which they only can honestly sympathize? The answer should not be doubtful. Not a German should be found outside of the party of loyalty and good faith, which saved the country from disruption and ruin, which gave to it liberty in the widest sense. Not a German should forget that he owes to it all that makes America desirable to him as a home, and gives this nation the power not only to welcome him to its shores, but also to give to its adopted sons a share of that title to respect before the world which a great people have earned by their sacrifices, their valor and their patriotism.

Our Official Servants.

While the politician of the period is very prone to dilate with rotund words upon the authority of the people, and upon the direct responsibility and obedience which is due from office-holders as political servants, we are reminded by an unpleasant, as well as a constant experience that but little faith is to be put upon his protestations. They are too often made in a Pickwickian sense, and with a mental reservation, in nine cases out of ten, that like Rip's vows of abstinence they "shall not count" in opposition to opportunity. That the people are the source of all power, and that they are supposed to wield it through their chosen representatives, are political truisms which seem to have grown musty and obsolete. There may have been a time in the remote past when "service sweat for duty, not for meed," but as long ago as when SHAKESPEARE wrote he declared that such service was

> ——"Not for the fashion of these times,
> Where none will sweat but for promotion;
> And having that do choke their service up
> Even with the having."

If not in theory, at least in practice, the men whom we select to execute our political behests, instead of being our servants very soon become our masters, and in many instances rule us with an iron hand. They usurp the power secured by meek solicitation to intrench themselves, and straightway form combinations for mutual advantage with others having similar ambitions and necessities. In this way they form combinations and "rings," which are simply leagues against the people. These rings are involuted like a Chinese puzzle. They are linked together in such a way that to separate or overcome them is almost impossible. Every petty politician has a following of parasites, which he uses to win favor to himself from those above him, while larger ambitions of more prominent men are served in a similar way. SWIFT declared that

> ———"A flea
> Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
> And these have smaller still to bite 'em;
> And so proceed *ad infinitum*."

The idea applies forcibly to the average American politician, and the expression may be accepted as a happy metaphorical allusion to them. Of course, the condition of affairs to which we have referred, is a great political evil, and one which is generally recognized by thoughtful men. They recognize it as a legitimate result of our over-intense partisanship, and of that discipline which has been adopted as a seeming necessity of political action. The great mistake has been in sacrificing so much to compass success; and the problem now is how to break the power which we have unwittingly created, and which has become a galling tyranny. We speak more especially of our municipal affairs, and of the corrupt complications which have gathered about their administration.

The City of New-York is politically in a very anomalous condition. With a large majority opposed to the existing maladministration, by interest and upon principle, its people cannot be brought to assert themselves outside of party lines to break up the evil which they loudly deprecate, but seem to have settled into a chronic despair. The recent hopeful action by which a new charter and election law have been secured seems to have astonished everybody. The general feeling is that it is an accidental consummation which has come of a partizan feud rather than from any deliberate effort at reform. And yet it presents an admirable opportunity for breaking up, for a time at least, the odious political control which has so long prevailed. That opportunity rests chiefly in the hands of Mayor HALL, and all eyes are turned anxiously to him for the fulfillment of important pledges.

It is seldom that so high a personal compliment is paid to a public officer as was involved to him by the passage of the new charter. We trust that he duly appreciates it, and that he will act in a manner to justify it. There were those who hesitated at placing such great powers in his hands—powers which were fraught with permanent results for good or evil to the Muncipality; but it was finally concluded that he was worthy of the trust. Republicans and Democrats alike testified in his behalf, and have practically put in his keeping the future of the City for a series of years. Under such circumstances Mayor HALL cannot do otherwise than respond favorably to the general expectation and confidence so flatteringly extended to him. He must, and we have no doubt he will, appoint the very best men whose services can be secured to the heads of the various departments—men who will recognize their accountability to the tax-paying people and serve their best interests—men who will be content to be our official servants, rather than our masters and tyrants.

By doing so, Mayor HALL will win a renewed and abiding confidence from all classes, and put himself in a position of most enviable popularity. Moreover, it rests with him to break up the odious and corrupt combinations which have grown up in our midst, and which pervade every department of our present City Government. The appointment of good men only will do this most effectually, and thus serve to solve a problem which has heretofore been regarded as hopeless. Such a reform could not fail to be immensely popular, for even rogues and wrong-doers have an innate respect for integrity and political virtue, and invariably applaud substantial reforms after the disappointment over their own failure shall have subsided and they become convinced that a renewal of their supremacy is hopeless.

It is estimated that Boston has constantly in the field an average army of three thousand commercial travelers; New-York probably sends out six thousand; Chicago claims to have five thousand, and other cities doubtless have large numbers. It would not probably be far out of the way to estimate that at least thirty thousand persons are continually going up and down the land seeking customers for an infinity of wares. Before the war the South regarded the class with disfavor, and in some instances enacted stringent laws against them; but more recently the general temper on that point seems to have changed, and the class that was formerly held in such distrust is now invited to roam over that section unrestricted. In Kentucky, where the *antbe-ellum* prohibitions still exist, the journals are advocating their repeal, and arguing that the commercial traveler is a great convenience in introducing new inventions and desirable goods.

The people of Belfast—and of Ulster, as well—will be disappointed if, as is reported, the Queen will not go to that city to see the Prince Albert Memorial inaugurated. It ought to be part of the duty of "crowned heads" to gratify their lieges in such matters; and it may not be too much to say that in this way the English royal family could do more to conciliate the people of Ireland than any ten bills like Mr. GLADSTONE'S. Some excuses could be found in the Queen's case; but the Prince and Princess of WALES could find no happier way of playing the high rôle of their position than by taking some of their diversions in Ireland—a land well worth amusing one's self for—as OLIVER CROMWELL thought it a land well "worth fighting for." The only GUELPH who did anything in the way of conciliating the Irish was GEORGE IV. He certainly did little enough; but the frank, overflowing return which he found in popularity should be an encouragement for his successors, who, if it were only for their own sakes, should forget something, as well as learn something.

That was a practical as well as sensible suggestion which was recently made by the Houston *Telegraph*. It seems that a prominent Northern capitalist recently visited that city, and was so struck with the loyal tone and the moderate temper of the Press in that vicinity that he at once took an active interest in Houston enterprises. Among other things, he subscribed largely, and used his influence with others, to induce them to subscribe to the stock of an important railroad from thence to the Red River. Six millions of dollars have been subscribed, and three hundred thousand dollars paid in, and the balance will be paid as fast as needed. The *Telegraph* naively asks:

> "Suppose that gentleman had got hold of a paper abusing the Government and threatening revolution, and suppose when he arrived in our city, instead of being taken by the hand as a Christian gentleman, he had heard the Yankees cursed and abused, is it probable this money would have been expended in Texas?"

Mr. ELIHU BURRITT has an article in a late number of *Cassell's Magazine* on the minute but what he shows to be the important subject of the letter *u*. Mr. BURRITT defends our American custom of eschewing the letter in the honor, labor and favor class of words, and calls the adherence to its use by the English Press paying a Norman tax or a "peppercorn rent" which recognizes title by the minimum of acknowledgment. He, however, shows that the tax is not so small after all, since he calculates the cost of the superfluous *u* in type-setting, ink and paper to amount in the United Kingdom to over ten thousand pounds a year. This does not include the expense of the millions of *u's* that are written, or the letter paper and foolscap thus consumed. Mr. BURRITT'S statements look imposing, but do they not after all constitute equally valid arguments in favor of phonetics?

There is one species of swindler common in England who luckily has not yet found his way here. This is the advertising turf prophet, whose puffs and vaunts fill whole columns of some of the London sporting papers, and who apparently take in and do for the class who have recourse to policy-shops here. These men promise unbounded returns for the most trifling ventures, and are the secret cause of the ruin of half the defaulting clerks and pilfering shopmen in the United Kingdom. Here is the advertisement of one of these harpies, who calls himself "The Macmillan," copied verbatim from a London weekly. It shows that credulous as are the dupes who support our New-York seers and fortune-tellers they have counterparts in the shrewd gentry who bet by proxy on races in the Old World:

> "I beg to inform you that my Winning Modus is a powerful and gold-producing agency, which has for the past twelve years been secretly making the vast fortunes of the principal, the opulent and wealthy of most of our turf-speculators. * * * * It is to be regretted that many of our backers of horses are led astray by a vulture bevy of charlitans (*sic*,) illiterate *itinerents*, tipsters, and pretenders to systems, &c.; when, in place of losing their money on such *parvenus*, they may arrive at real riches by treating with professional sporting gentlemen, of known position, social connection, and standing.
>
> Table of weekly winnings forwarded to you in bank notes or drafts on each succeeding Monday * * (subject to seven and a half per cent. deduction, as commission:) For every £5 invested £170 per week; for every £7 invested £240 per week; for every £10 invested £385 per week; for every £20 invested £820 per week; for every £40 invested £1,724 per week; for every £60 invested £2,740 per week; for every £80 invested £3,885 per week. These results are infallible, are strictly adhered to, and the amount—£9,000—by my agency and Winning Modus combined, soon realized. You can then employ the Winning Modus, and realize its exceedingly valuable and gold-producing service yourself, personally."

There was great lamentation in England when the noble tree from Calaveras County, California, which had been set up in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was destroyed by fire. It was one of the products wherein the English confessed our superiority; and although they were good enough to change the name of the species and make it a compliment to WELLINGTON instead of to WASHINGTON, they admitted the big tree was of Yankee growth. Under these circumstances it is a grief to hear that our supremacy, at least so far as height goes, is challenged by Australia. The Government Director of the Botanic Garden at Melbourne now declares that trees have been discovered in the obscure recesses of Daudenong, (Victoria,) which measure over four hundred feet in height; that there is one ten miles from Halesville of four hundred and eighty feet, and that he believes others exist still more gigantic. This would certainly make the *Eucalyptus*, for so the tree is called, rival even our *Sequoia Washingtonia* of the Yosemite Valley.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FIRST NIGHTS OF THE WEEK.

Some account of the admirable comedy that now holds the boards at Wallack's was given by us on Friday, and we have little to add to the impressions then conveyed, save that the piece has improved nightly with repetition, and to all appearance will be one of the most decided successes ever achieved at this popular theater. The fact that the performers are nearly all uncommonly well suited to their parts is one reason for this; and the finish with which the piece is mounted, supplies another; but, in addition to these, it cannot be questioned that "Men and Acres" is one of the best pieces of dramatic writing we have had for many years and that it is capitally adapted to the taste of Mr. WALLACK'S intelligent audiences. With the production of "Men and Acres," the return of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and company to Niblo's has solicited attention during the week just ended. A second examination of "Pippin" (the spectacular vehicle for the reintroduction of these performers to metropolitan audiences) has not inspired us with a fresh opinion as to its characteristics, of the merit of which we wrote doubtingly on Tuesday morning. The play-goers who in the past admired Miss THOMPSON'S grace, Miss MARKHAM'S beauty, Miss WEATHERBY'S vivaciousness, Mr. BECKETT'S humor, and Mr. W. B. CAHILL'S activity, will, by witnessing "Pippin," succeed again in finding opportunities for expressing approval, while more thoughtful and less numerous spectators who detected ability where it really existed, and mourned principally over the opacity of the medium through which it was to be displayed, will still have to regret that the troupe should not be supplied with a reasonably entertaining piece. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates have been materially reinforced by the accession of Mr. HARRY JACKSON to their ranks. Mr. JACKSON'S imitations of FECHTER are extremely amusing, though their impression will be lessened by the tidings given us to the effect that they are not as funny as the acting of the original. No representations of particular interest have summoned elsewhere the amateurs of "first nights" from their favorite resorts, since last we wrote our summary. "Men and Acres" at Wallack's, and "Pippin" at Niblo's, having been given to assemblages crowding both houses, will naturally remain pretty permanent attractions.

"FROU FROU" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The run of "Frou Frou" at Mr. DALY'S pretty house is approaching its tenth week, and its remarkable success warrants a commensurate degree of critical attention. Intrinsic merit furnishes the groundwork of this success; but a good deal of credit is due for the cleverness with which the manager adapted the French drama, for the liberality and good taste with which he placed it upon the stage, and for the efforts of the artists who have so excellently aided him in their important share of the task in hand. "'Tis not in mortals to command success;" but Mr. DALY struggled long in the early part of the season, and we fear at heavy cost, to deserve it. We have no right to assume that "Frou Frou" was the last cast of the die, or that its failure would not have been followed by fresh attempts to conquer the public suffrage. But affairs had very much that appearance, so that with a less energetic manager had "Frou Frou" not succeeded it would have been safe to predict a cessation of present efforts in the same quarter. We are glad for Mr. DALY'S sake and that of the public that the exigency did not arise. "Frou Frou" has proved what in its own vernacular would be termed a *succès pyramidale*. It has crowded the house with people who go to theaters not to be amused alone but to think; it has given the Fifth-avenue Theater under its existing management an assured position, and it has afforded opportunity for the principal artists engaged in its representation to secure a hold upon public favor that will not easily be relaxed or forgotten. Among these Miss AGNES ETHEL, as the representative of the heroine, has been honorably conspicuous. Miss ETHEL is still what must be called a novice, but she has made, in a short space of time, uncommon progress in her vocation, such as promises, should it be continued, an enviable position hereafter. Since her first performance of the exceedingly difficult part of *Frou Frou*, she has improved in it very greatly indeed. There are still crudities in the impersonation such as are incident to youth and inexperience. Miss ETHEL'S voice needs training in the arts of modulation, and her manner is still a little too abrupt at times to be in keeping for a French young lady of the position and education *Gilberte* is represented to possess. But there is a great deal of spirit and abandon in the impersonation, and an amount of finish that would surprise those who saw Miss ETHEL'S first attempt in "Frou Frou" and have not seen it since. With a trifle more tenderness and softness the performance would leave very little to desire; and, even in their absence, there is much in it which deserves hearty recognition and encouragement. There are so few young ladies who unite real ability and personal attractions now on our metropolitan stage, that it is a genuine pleasure to find any who give such promise of adorning it as does Miss ETHEL; and we rejoice that the opportunity has been afforded to show the stuff that is in her. Mr. CLARKE has made himself very popular as the husband in this sparkling play, and Mr. LEWIS has constantly added to the friends who admire his whimsical conception of the *Baron*. Miss AMES has for some time past assumed the part first acted by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, and has confirmed the opinion of those who believe this young lady to possess not a little native talent, which study and experience will make conspicuous.

Musical.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Concerts have been numerous during the week just closed. The most important have been the Patti concerts, the first of which occurred on Wednesday night at Steinway Hall. The success then achieved was repeated Friday and at a matinée yesterday. The violinist, SARASATE, is unquestionably an artist of eminence, from whom it would be pleasant to hear, however, pieces demanding greater breadth of style and less dexterity. The good impression made by Mr. HENRY SQUIRES has been deepened, and it will be politic, we think, to assign to that gentleman, whose voice is sweet and cultured, and whose expression is faultless, a more liberal share of the night's work than has yet been accorded. Of Miss PATTI, and of Messrs. RITTER, FERRANTI and HERMANNS, it is of course unnecessary to speak, so familiar is the public with the talent of the trio. Yet we cannot but believe that the variety of their resources would be more clearly shown were the repertory drawn from by each of them more extended. The Sunday concert to be attended this evening will, however, by a special programme, be likely to afford some evidence of larger resources in respect of works for interpretation. If promises were not like the oft-quoted pie-crust, so far as Miss PATTI herself is concerned, there would be ground to hope for novelty at once. Why should not Mr. STRAKOSCH take upon himself to fulfill the assurances of Mr. MARETZEK by producing "Die Zauberfloete," with the lady in the part of the *Queen of the Night?* The two grand airs, which few living songstresses can execute as written, and which none could render with equal effect, would suffice for Miss PATTI'S contribution to the entertainment, the attractiveness of which in itself need not be proclaimed to any one at all familiar with MOZART'S music. Possibly, the note of preparation has already been sounded. Aside from the concerts just referred to, one was given at Association Hall, by Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and Mr. J. N. PATTISON, in aid of the Cuban cause; two at WEBER'S Fifth-avenue Rooms, likely to be a favorite place for concerts of good music intended for audiences "fit though few;" one by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, at Apollo Hall; one by the Brooklyn branch of the Conservatory of Music at their hall in Powers-street, and one at Association Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. HOPKINS' industry is well known to the general public, and we see with pleasure that his reunions are as flattering to the artist in the matter of applause, as they are to the founder of the Orpheon schools and apostle of the art in their attendance. The Conservatory concerts, under the direction of Mr. S. N. GRISWOLD, are useful as well as entertaining, and this one demonstrated fully the vast advantages to be reaped by the public from equally inexpensive and instructive institutions.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The fifth concert of the twelfth season of the Philharmonic Society was given yesterday evening in the Academy of Music, to an audience as crowded and fashionable as is usually attracted by these performances. The programme was as follows:

Sinfonia No. 5, Op. 67, in C minor..........BEETHOVEN
1. Allegro con brio. 2. Andante con moto. 3. Scherzo—Allegro. 4. Finale—Allegro.
Cavatina—"Robert le Diable"—"Robert toi que j'aime"..........MEYERBEER
Mrs. EMELINE REED.
Concerto. Pianoforte, No. 1, in G minor, Op. 25..........MENDELSSOHN
(With orchestral accompaniment,)
1. Molto Allegro con fuoco. 2. Andante. 3. Molto Allegro e vivace.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Grande Polonaise—from "Struensee"....MEYERBEER
Aria—"Beatrice di Tenda," (2d act)..........BELLINI
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI.
Aria—"Elijah"—"O Rest in the Lord," MENDELSSOHN
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
Duetto—"Crispino e la Comare," "Vedi, O cara," RICCI
Mrs. REED and Signor RONCONI.
Overture—"Rienzi"..........WAGNER

The opening symphony was given with a degree of accuracy and finish which we have seldom heard equaled at the concerts of the Brooklyn Society. "Robert toi que j'aime" must, from its frequent repetitions during the present musical season, have become pretty familiar to Brooklyn audiences. This may, perhaps, account for the very cool reception given to Mrs. REED'S careful and artistic rendering of the cavatina. The aria, by Signor RONCONI, fell even more flatly, but the beautiful rendering of "O Rest in the Lord," by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, succeeded in calling forth a very enthusiastic encore. The novelty of having a specimen of WAGNER'S music in the shape of the overture to his earliest opera, "Rienzi," was sufficient to detain the most appreciative portion of the audience till the close; and the highly successful way in which the difficulties of its instrumentation were overcome must have amply rewarded their patience. The piano-forte playing of Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN was not the least enjoyable part of the programme, being marked by great delicacy of expression and a total freedom from meretricious ornament. Mr. CARL BERGMANN occupied his usual position as conductor.

Domestic Notes.

EDWIN ADAMS acts in Buffalo to-morrow....Miss ELISE HOLT acted last week in Troy....Miss FANNY HERRING acted last week in Utica....Barton's new Opera-house in Syracuse is to be opened by a performance of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL on May 9....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS performs in Providence to-morrow evening....Miss LISA WEBER was, Friday, in New-Haven....The success of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe in Pittsburg, Penn., is reported by the local papers....Mr. EDWIN M. THAYER, for many years a favorite with a large portion of the people of Philadelphia, both on and off the stage, died at his residence in Philadelphia early last week. Mr. THAYER was a native of Boston, born in 1797. While yet a boy he served in the United States Navy, and was on board of LAWRENCE'S ill-fated ship when that heroic commander sacrificed his life. Subsequently he took to the stage, making his first appearance in Boston, as *Tancred*, in 1821, acting for several years in New-York, and ultimately making his home in Philadelphia. Here he has been a prime favorite for a whole generation, acting at all the old theaters and some of the new ones. He retired from the stage but a few years ago....Mr. DALY'S translation of "Frou Frou" has been given at the Arch-street Theater, in Philadelphia. Mrs. DREW embodies *Gilberte*....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at the Walnut-street Theater, in Philadelphia...."Lost at Sea" has been acted at Selwyn's, in Boston....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS is giving a series of concerts in Boston, with the co-operation of Miss MEHLIG....Mr. FECHTER continued last week at the Boston Theater, and created, one night, a greater "sensation" than usual by suspending his performance, and that of Miss LECLERCQ, in the "Lady of Lyons," until the complete subsidence of a noisy Irishman in the gallery had been secured. On Monday evening Mr. FECHTER acts *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and Saturday evening he appears for the benefit of Mr. JUIGNET and the French comedians, in a French entertainment, wherein he will take part as *Frederic*, (his original character,) in the original version of "A Bachelor of Arts."...Miss LAURA KEENE acted in "Frou Frou," in Charleston, last week....A new spectacle, entitled "The Green Huntsman," will soon be produced at the Varieties Theater, in St. Louis....A company is being formed to erect a new theater in Washington, D. C....A remarkable incident occurred in Washington recently, connected with Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement at the theater. His grandfather, the first JEFFERSON, it will be remembered, was at one time manager of the National Theater there, and at all times a great favorite. His father, the second JOSEPH JEFFERSON, was also in his time a manager of the same place. The incident grew out of the fact, that on one evening the grandson, the present Mr. JEFFERSON, his son, CHARLES JEFFERSON, (a great grandson of the first,) and little BESSIE GERMON, the great great grand-daughter of the first JEFFERSON, and grand-daughter of Mrs. GERMON, all appeared in the same play. Three generations of one family in a theater where two previous generations had appeared, were thus represented....Mr. JEFFERSON was last week at the Holiday-street Theater in Baltimore...Baltimore listened to OLE BULL on Thursday and on Saturday. He will be heard in Philadelphia on Tuesday....Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN is mutilating SHAKESPEARE in Springfield, Ill...FORREST was last week, and will be this week, in Peoria, Ill....Blind TOM plays this week in St. Joseph, Mo....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was last week in Memphis, Tenn....The Richings Troupe sing twice this week in Atlanta, Ga.

The Foreign Drama.

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

The *Daily News* supplies particulars of the first representation of Mr. H. J. BYRON'S new play at the London Adelphi. It says: "A new drama, in four acts, from the pen of Mr. BYRON, produced at this theater, will not add much to the author's well-earned reputation as an original dramatist. It bears the title of 'The Prompter's Box, a Story of the Footlights and the Fireside,' and deals almost exclusively with the life, both private and public, of actors, actresses, playwrights, and, indeed, of almost every other kind of personage directly or indirectly connected with the theatrical profession. Dramas of this kind are already numerous; and Mr. BYRON'S play may be described as a sort of epitome of everything that has hitherto been done in this way, with a touch of the pure domestic drama, and a considerable infusion of that quaint humor which is more unquestionably the author's own. In some respects the plot of 'The Prompter's Box' resembles that of 'The First Night,' the heroine in both cases being a young *débutante* under the protection of an aged father, who is nervously anxious for her advancement. But the situation of the young lady of Mr. BYRON'S play is complicated by one of those generous self-sacrifices, for the sake of screening a profligate member of the family, which are so familiar to frequenters of the theater. In brief, the poor but proud prompter's daughter accepts from the hands of her lover's father a considerable sum of money, as the price of renouncing the love of his son, and after suffering the imputation of mercenary motives through two long acts, is at last cleared by the confession of the forger, and finally happily married to the man who had so long misunderstood her. The play is wanting in that neatness of construction which is conspicuous in other of Mr. BYRON'S pieces; and the story is so overlaid with details more or less irrelevant that its thread is at times almost lost. Though the cast includes Mr. WEBSTER, Miss FURTADO and Mrs. MELLON, the acting, with one exception, presented scarcely any points worth noting. In fact, Mr. BYRON himself may be said to have been almost the sole redeeming features in the performance. His representation of a moody fourth-rate tragedy actor, who subsequently takes to the position of chairman of a music-hall, exhibitor of performing Indians, and finally, a 'Mammoth Comique,' at a cheap concert, is certainly the best piece of acting he had yet achieved; nor is the part itself less amusing in its dialogue or action. It was undoubtedly chiefly to this fact that the drama was well received by an audience who were rather puzzled by the intricacies of the play, and the general slowness of its development, not to speak of the superabundance of technical allusions, many of which can scarcely be expected to be intelligible to the general public. The reception of the piece presented, nevertheless, every sign of complete success, including vigorous calls for the principal performers, and finally a special burst of enthusiasm for Mr. BYRON in his double capacity of actor and dramatist. For all this 'The Prompter's Box,' more than any piece which has been produced for some time, stands in need of compression. If its success is to be permanent, dialogue and incidents introduced for the mere purpose of giving what is called 'local color' must in most instances be sternly cut down, and some attempt made to keep the main purpose of the play more continuously before the audience."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY.

The steam-ship *Henry Chauncey*, which left Aspinwall April 1, reached this port yesterday. The courtesy of Purser W. A. SMITH places us in prompt receipt of the interesting correspondence relating to the Darien Canal, printed below. Lady FRANKLIN was at Aspinwall, en route for California.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Full Account of the Progress of the Exploring Party—A Bright Picture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

The latest news which has reached the Isthmus from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, was brought by the West India steamer *Crusader*, from Santa Martha, March 22. I am in receipt of important information in regard to the Interoceanic Ship-Canal treaty, dated Bogota, March 1, 1870. There is some doubt as to its approval by the Congress of Bogota. The discussion of the treaty will be prolonged undoubtedly until the new President, Gen. SELGAR, is inaugurated, which will take place on the 1st of April. It is believed that the President is in favor of the treaty, and his influence as the dispenser of patronage for the next two years will have its effect, but whether he and his adherents, who desire to see Colombia progress and fall into the ranks of civilized nations, are powerful enough to overcome the opposition of the non-progressive party, remains to be proven, and it will probably be the last of April before we can know the result. Meanwhile, the surveys to determine the most practicable route are progressing....There are no demonstrations of a warlike nature anywhere visible, and the whole country is in a tranquil state....The weather at Bogota is cold and disagreeable, and this, which should be the dry season, is almost a continuous rain.

THE ISTHMUS EXPLORATION.

Owing to the non-arrival of the *Nipsic's* mail previous to the sailing of the *Alaska* March 17, I was unable to give you any particulars in regard to the commencement of the explorations of the Darien expedition, but fortunately the arrival of a trading schooner at Aspinwall a few hours before the departure of the *Alaska* for New-York, bringing me a personal letter, enabled me to communicate the latest news from the expedition to the TIMES, which was, I believe, the only news relating to the expedition sent to the United States. I am now in receipt of full particulars from the commencement, and hasten to lay the interesting details before your readers. By the arrival of a Colombian brig at Aspinwall, I am in receipt of my letters from the Darien expedition, per *Nipsic*, via Carthagena. The United States steam-ship *Guard* left Sandy Hook on the evening of the 28th of January, and arrived at her anchorage in Caledonia Bay on the evening of the 19th of February. The *Guard* experienced two gales on the passage from Sandy Hook to Caledonia Bay; the first being a very severe one, but, fortunately, no damage was sustained from either; the passage from the Hook to the entrance of the Caribbean Sea was tedious, but on reaching the Caribbean strong trade winds were encountered and the *Guard* made a quick run to Caledonia Bay. Everybody on board enjoyed good health, and the mess table was always crowded. On the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S birthday, the great work of the survey was commenced from a point on Caledonia Bay, about half way between Caledon village and the village of Sarsadie. The first stake was driven at 3¼ P. M., and bearings taken from the north point of the Isle de Oro, (an island on the outer shore of the bay,) showing the course to be west south-west, one-quarter south. A line of about one mile long was cut out, surveyed and chained off, and before 10 o'clock P. M. it was platted out on the new map of the United States Darien Survey. On the 23d of February, at 5 A. M., the surveying party started out again, and returned at 6 P. M., having passed over about three miles of the proposed route. The Telegraphic Corps made a thorough survey for a shore line, connecting a point opposite the anchorage with the village of Sarsadie, a distance of six and a half miles. On the 24th it was intended to lay the line, but Commander SELFRIDGE ordered otherwise. Among the guard of honor, and the first man on the ground, where the first stake was driven for the survey, was W. H. CLARKE, Esq., Chief Electrician. On Feb. 27 it was decided that the surveying of a second route from Sarsadie should be postponed for a while. The surveyors on the first route had attained a height of 400 feet, and decided on the impracticability of that line of survey, falling back one and a half miles from their further point. Three and one-half miles from Caledonia Bay, they would commence another line of survey, running almost directly south-west. This would lead them over better ground and into the mountain passes proper. On the morning of the 25th Capt. SELFRIDGE, commander-in-chief, Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Coast Survey, Don BLAS AROSEMENA, the Colombian Envoy, two civil officers and sixty-four marines and their officers started across the mountains with ten days' rations, their object being to find the head waters of the Savana River and to determine the practicability of the route over which they pass. All the important Indians of the Darien have visited the expedition, and they all concur in the opinion that the route over which Commander SELFRIDGE and party marched is the shortest and best route to the head-waters of the Savana. It is the same route Lieut. STRAIN started on, but which he left after passing over the mountains. Some of the mountain gorges are fearfully grand, and the scenery baffles all description. On Thursday, the 3d of March, Capt. SELFRIDGE and party returned, having penetrated beyond the mountains as far as the Rio Sucubti, where Capt. SELFRIDGE met the ancient Chief of the Darien, and after a long argument arranged for a peaceable passage across of the expedition. Capt. SELFRIDGE, and, in fact, the entire party of officers who accompanied him, are very enthusiastic over their discoveries. The following is an extract from the diary of an officer who accompanied Capt. SELFRIDGE: "The reconnoissance has been a great success. We have done more in one week's work to establish the true topography of the country than has been done by all the other parties who have passed, or attempted to pass, through here put together. We have demonstrated that the bed of the Caledonia has a maximum rise of only fifty feet between the sea and the point where our trail entered upon the mountain-spurs, and that between that point and the plain of the Sucubti there is but one and a half miles of higher elevation, and it is believed that when our surveys are properly elaborated it will be found that the water-shed between the Caledonia and the Sucubti Rivers has an elevation of not over one hundred and fifty feet at the highest." March 7 the first part of the grand expedition sets out, following the trail of Capt. SELFRIDGE and party. This expedition will make a clean survey of everything, and it is expected that in six weeks, at the furthest, the practicability of this route will be fully determined. A reconnoissance will be made over the Sarsadie route, perhaps as far as the Morti River, in a week or two, and possibly the two expeditions may join hands across the head waters of the Chucunaqua. The telegraphic operations commence on the 7th. A line will follow the grand expedition even to the Pacific. The main office will be established on "Nipsic" Point, just opposite to the anchorage of the two ships. The camp will be called "Harry Clarke," in honor of the Chief Electrician, and the office United States Telegraph Office. The main office will be in charge of Lieut. MCDOWELL; the traveling office under the special charge of Prof. CLARKE, assisted by Mr. A. J. MASTIN, who will have immediate charge of the construction.

AFTER INTELLIGENCE.

My communication to the TIMES, dated the 17th of March, contained the news of the progress of the expedition from the 7th to the 13th inst.; and now by the arrival of Gen. HEINE, the mysterious explorer, who, by the way, arrived at Aspinwall on the 22d, instead of at Panama on the 15th, as he seemed to believe he should when he set sail on the 2d of March, I have received dates from Caledonia Bay to the 16th inst. The surveyors were then at work on a line extending inland from Caledonia Bay directly toward what was thought to be the lowest mountain pass, but this could not be determined until the pass was reached, which would be on the 22d. The survey runs partly through the Caledonia River. Everything was progressing finely and the surveying party was on a direct line nearly at the top of the mountain. The telegraph line was in progress extending inland to within a short distance of the surveying camp, and would probably reach the camp on the 19th instant. As soon as the Rio Sucubti could be reached, (a distance of three miles,) it was the intention to establish a general camp and fortify it. No sickness prevailed at Caledonia. The United States steamer *Nipsic*, Commander SELFRIDGE, left Carthagena on the 16th, and is now undoubtedly at the scene of operations. Gen. HEINE'S expedition, I fancy, did not prove as successful as he anticipated. After examining the mouths of rivers and San Blas Bay, he proceeded to Caledonia, where he met Commander SELFRIDGE, and had a pleasant interview. The General says that when Commander SELFRIDGE met the Chief of the Darien to arrange for the surveys, and he objected to their passage beyond the mountains, Capt. SELFRIDGE asked, "When you give an order to one of your young men, do you expect him to obey?" The Chief answering in the affirmative, Capt. SELFRIDGE said: "I am sent here by my great Chief, with orders to pass through your country, and I must obey. I shall cross to the Pacific, peaceably if possible, but if not I have ample force at my command." Gen. HEINE proceeded thence to the mouth of the Atrato River, and, after a careful examination, returned to Aspinwall on the 25th, in company with Mr. PERRY, the American Consul, and a party of gentlemen from Aspinwall. Gen. HEINE went to Chagres and examined the entrance to the mouth of the Rio Chagres. The following day he proceeded across the Isthmus by rail to examine the line of Col. TOTTEN'S survey for a ship-canal, and if he looks at it thoroughly and examines the rock cuttings well along the line of railroad he must report to the French company, who, it is understood, sent him out, most decidedly in favor of the Panama route. The General goes to the United States by this steamer, promising to return in 1871 and continue his explorations. I fear he will be a day too late, for it is to be hoped that the excavations for the canal will be commenced as early as 1871.

LATEST NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Diana* I am in receipt of dates from the Darien expedition to the 23d of March. The following telegram was received on the 22d at Nipsic Point, Caledonia Bay, and forwarded to me by the *Diana*:

CAMP NO. 5, ISTHMUS DARIEN,
March 22, 1870.

To ——, *Aspinwall, Isthmus Panama:*

I am at the front. We are progressing finely through the worst country I ever saw, on our way to the Pacific; impossible to write; everybody is well and in good spirits.

(Signed,) W. H. CLARKE,
Chief Telegrapher.

The *Nipsic* reached Caledonia Bay, from Carthagena, on the 17th, bringing about a dozen men and eight or ten mules. The much-talked-of pass through the mountains has not yet been found. Commander SELFRIDGE has selected the route via the Rio Alonsiniqua, it being the lowest and most direct. A party is now on this route. The face of the country is rough and mountainous; almost every step must be cleared of the thick growth of wood and underbrush before the surveyors can advance. Not over half a mile per day can be accomplished; this is slow work, but it is impossible to push faster. All reports speak in glowing terms of Commander SELFRIDGE and he is undoubtedly "the man in the right place." The *Nipsic* is at Sarsadie, and her commander was to dispatch a party on the day the *Diana* sailed, up the Rio Sarsadie, with an object to work toward the Morti River. The surveys cannot be finished in that quarter before the middle of May; and from present indications the dwellers on the Isthmus of Panama need give themselves no uneasiness as regards the finding of any more feasible route than the one surveyed by Col. TOTTEN across Panama. Don BLAS AROSEMENA, the Colombian Commissioner, arrived by the *Diana*. He reports the climate of the Darien to be delightful, and the Indians entirely peaceable. The native laborers are not used to Uncle Sam's strict discipline, and do not come up to the expectations of the commander. However, the surveys are progressing satisfactorily and as rapidly as possible.

The Elevated Railway.

A car with improved running gear has been tried on the Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad with satisfactory results. A trip was recently made from Thirtieth-street to the Battery in fifteen minutes, in which PETER COOPER and DANIEL DREW were among the passengers, and these gentlemen expressed themselves well pleased with the working of the road. Patterns have been sent to France to obtain the steel wheels constructed there, in order to test their quality, and it is determined to make the running gear as perfect as possible. The Company has leased the Exchange Bank building, at the corner of Dey-street, for the principal down-town depot and offices. A private trial of the new car will be made this week, and the road will be thrown open to the public early in May.

Democratic Union.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Union—SMITH ELY branch—was held last evening at Masonic Hall, ROSWELL D. HATCH in the chair. The reunion of the two branches of the organization was discussed, and the belief prevailed generally that such would be the result of the efforts now put forth by both branches of the party. Several meetings have already taken place with this view, and the arrangements are mostly completed. OWEN MURPHY was present at the meeting and met with a cordial reception. His accounts of the situation of the political affairs in which he has lately participated were received with a considerable degree of interest.

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PROF. C. F. CHANDLER,
CHEMIST TO THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Laird's "Bloom of Youth," or "Liquid Pearl," for beautifying the complexion and preserving the skin. It is entirely free from lead.

EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health.

Dandruff on the Head.

The most common, uncleanly and annoying disease which destroys the hair is Dandruff. To a lady or gentleman a scurfy or scaly head is an absolute annoyance. A head thus afflicted may be thoroughly cleansed, yet a few days will find it again covered with this scaly deposit. There is no physical law that warrants this accumulation on the head more than upon the face, or other parts of the body. It is a "thickened secretion" induced by an inability of the cuticle to exude it in its normal limpidity through the pores. There are more heads of hair lost from a diseased perspiratory fluid than from any other one cause. Those afflicted with scurfy or scaly heads should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st. His special treatment for this affliction, tones the skin, limpidizes and exudes the morbid secretion, and imparts strength and vitality to the hair.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee ... Office, No. 697 Broadway.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—SCOTT.—On Thursday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Samuel Spear, JOHN ELLIOTT, of Galt, C. W., to MATTIE W., daughter of M. Warren Scott.

HARTNAGLE—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, April 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, AUGUST HARTNAGLE, of this City, to ELLA L., youngest daughter of the late Albert Allen, of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, April 9, at St. Luke's Home, Hudson-st., LUCY BROWN, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BURGER.—On Thursday, April 7, JULIA E. ROBERTS, wife of George Burger.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., at her late residence, Wall-st., Morrisania. The friends of the family, also the members of Constitution Lodge No. 241, F. and A. M., and the Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

CLOSE.—On Saturday, April 9, Mrs. ARNEY CLOSE, relict of the late Henry Close, in her 80th year.

The funeral services will be performed on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 283 Union-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GLOVER.—At Middletown, on Friday, April 8, Miss SARAH GLOVER, aged 79 years.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her brother, Daniel Glover, Esq., Middletown, Conn., on Monday, 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, at his house in Ford County, Illinois, on Wednesday, April 6, LANSON H., son of Stephen D. and M. R. Harrison, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWKINS.—At Woodstock, Vt., on Tuesday, April 5, Mrs. LOUISA MARIA HAWKINS, aged 60 years, relict of the late Lorenzo Dow Hawkins, and mother of Col. Rush C. Hawkins.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, MARY L., wife of Edmund Kimball, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 134 Schermerhorn-st.

LOCKE.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, April 6, of paralysis, JULIA A., wife of John D. Locke, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Sunday, at 1½ P. M. A special train will leave Hunter's Point (Flushing and North-side Railroad Depot) at 12½ P. M., returning upon the conclusion of the funeral services.

McGREGOR.—On Friday morning, April 8, DUNCAN McGREGOR, only surviving son of John and Agnes McGregor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 West 27th-st., on Monday, April 11, at 1 o'clock.

NEWPORT.—At Perth Amboy, on Friday, April 8, Miss ANN NEWPORT, late of this City, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of Dr. Charles McKnight Smith, at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 12½ P. M.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 7, ROBERT M. SEYMOUR.

Funeral at the residence of his father, William Seymour, Sing Sing, on Monday, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 9 A. M.

SUGDEN.—On Wednesday, April 6, IRENE VANDYWATER, wife of Benjamin Sugden, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 291 West Houston-st., on Sunday, April 10, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

TINDALL.—On Friday, April 8, in Putnam County, near Peekskill, EMMA, daughter of Henry Tindall, of Hastings, England.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRUMAN.—On Saturday, April 9, Capt. DANIEL H. TRUMAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, and at 2 o'clock from Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., without further notice. The New-Haven cars leave the depot at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the train.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, April 7, JOSEPHINE DAVIS, beloved wife of Stephen H. Turnbull, and youngest daughter of Dr. John Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 288 Lexington-av.

UPTON.—At Nassau, New-Providence, on Wednesday, March 30, EMILY NORWOOD, wife of Brevet Major-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. Army, and daughter of E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook, N. Y.

WILLIS.—On Friday morning, April 8, 1870, JAMES WILLIS, aged 84 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 21 Charlton-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment, to-morrow (Monday) morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine storage ware-rooms, No. 285 Hudson-st., near Spring. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITOLFF'S STANDARD AND POPULAR EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Unrivaled in beauty and in cheapness. Aggregate price of the Standard Edition, 1½ cents per page; of the Popular Edition 1 cent per page. Catalogue gratis, on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 211 4th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEEK BEFORE EASTER—SERVICES at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 7½ P. M.; on THURSDAY at 8 and 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.; GOOD FRIDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and 7½ P. M.; and SATURDAY, at 8, 12 and 4. At the Evening Services the sermons will be by Rev. Drs. BEACH, DIX, COOK, SEYMOUR and SCHENCK, and interpreted for deaf mutes.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND TEMperance meeting every SUNDAY NIGHT, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. On the 10th inst. Hon. PHINEAS T. BARNUM and WM. T. PARSON, P. G. W. P., of Missouri, will address the meeting, and the Marion Division Glee Club will sing. All are welcome. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR OF the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., will take up the public school question on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The eighteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school at 3½ P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are invited to these services.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Central Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Mr. LAWSON, of Greenwood Church, Brooklyn, WM. JONES, Esq., of this City, and others.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. JOHN P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Stated SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on Bible Scenes in Palestine from personal experience of the Rector. Subject for this evening—*The Holy Sepulchre.* Seats provided on application to the Sexton.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—This church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a Church of Christian Unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The next lecture in the Lenten course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. The Holy Communion will be celebrated on THURSDAY at 8 P. M.

UNITY CHAPEL (FOURTH UNITARIAN Society of New-York City,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av.; Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9½ A. M. Lecture in the evening by the Pastor, on *National Unification.* All are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services are held in the new and commodious Chapel EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Short addresses and singing by the children. All are invited to be present.
W. F. BARNARD, Assistant Superintendent.

CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM.—Addresses upon *Christianity and its Relations to Reform*, will be given SUNDAY EVENING, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Rev. WM. HENRY CHANNING, and LUCRETIA MOTT.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF THE ALbany Bethel, will preach (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on *The Great Salvation.* Seats free.

ADULTERY AND ITS PUNISHMENT.—CHARLES B. SMITH discourses on this subject on SUNDAY MORNING, in Eleventh-street United Presbyterian Church, between 2d and 3d avs., (near 3d-av.) Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CHRIStian Chapel on 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor. The Ordinance of Immersion will be attended to in the evening.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR "THE MIDNIGHT MISSION" Building Fund are coming in freely. The largest thus far received is $200. Who will give $500?—Who $1,000?—Who $5,000? Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Pilate and Jesus: What is Truth?*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., by Rev. G. C. EIZRA, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. E. R. HAWHURST, at 7½ P. M.

WATER-STREET MISSION AND HOME FOR WOMEN, No. 273 Water-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. SIMMONS, of Norwalk, Conn.

REV. S. A. COREY, D.D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

UP-TOWN CHURCH ROOM ACCOMmodations to let. Apply to JNO. H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; daily during Passion Week at 10½ A. M. Evening Services—On TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock, visitation of the Bishop of the Diocese and Confirmation; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 o'clock, Lenten Lecture. On GOOD FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, Evening Prayer. Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts. west of 8th-av.—Rev. GEO. JARVIS GEER, D.D., Rector.

WEEK BEFORE EASTER.

Services every morning, at 10 o'clock; Services every evening, at 8 o'clock.
SUNDAY EVENING (7½ o'clock,) April 10: Subject—*Jesus of Nazareth Passeth by.* St. Luke, xviii., 37. The Rector.
MONDAY EVENING (11th:) Subject—*The Lamb that was Slain.* Rev., xiii., 8. Rev. Dr. STAUNTON.
TUESDAY EVENING—*The Christian View of Death.* Rev. CLARENCE BUEL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—*Behold the Man.* Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG.
THURSDAY EVENING—*The Life Laid Down.* Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.
GOOD FRIDAY MORNING—Sermon (10½ o'clock) by the Rector.
EVENING—*The Crucifixion of Him which Was and Is and is to Come.* Rev. WM. A. MCVICAR.
SATURDAY EVENING—*The Intermediate State.* Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D.

THE SERVICES IN THE NEW CATHolic Church of the Epiphany on 2d-av., near 21st-st., will be as follows during the Holy Week: On Palm Sunday (and on all Sundays of the year), masses at 7 and 8½ A. M. High Mass and sermon at 10½ A. M., at which the palms will be blessed. Mass in the basement hall for the children at 9 A. M. Vespers at 4½ P. M. On Holy Thursday and Good Friday morning, services at 9 o'clock; on Saturday, at 8 o'clock; at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the Tenebræ; on Friday evening, Rossini's Stabat Mater, and a sermon on the Passion. A very efficient choir will accompany the services of Holy Week, and of the Sundays throughout the year. The sexton will be at the church every day from 6½ to 11 A. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M., to let the pews.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Reunion services.—Love Feast at 9 o'clock, Rev. P. R. BROWN, presiding. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D. Reunion of the former superintendents, teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room, and of the former pastors and members, with short addresses, &c., at 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., presiding. Preaching by Rev. J. S. INSKIP at 7 o'clock P. M., to be followed by a prayer-meeting. Our friends of the church are affectionately invited to attend. No extra collections will be taken up on the occasions.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION Society will hold a public meeting in the "Brick Church," 5th-av., corner 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church; Rev. H. D. GANSE, D.D., and Prof. EATON, of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; Communion service after sermon. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. GEORGE M. MCECKRON. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—By special request, the discourse on this subject, delivered on the 27th ultimo, will be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Members of the American Protestant Association especially invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th st., near 3d-av.—Conference Love Feast at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop AMES, to be followed by ordination of deacons. Children's meeting in the Church at 3 P. M. Addresses by Revs. J. H. VINCENT and D. O. FERRIS. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. TAYLOR, of Flushing.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.—CHURCH St. John the Evangelist, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place, at 7½ P. M., commencing MONDAY. Preachers—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rev. W. D. WALKER, Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rev. Dr. MATSON, Rev. Mr. GESNER, Rector.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also at the Missions corner of Water and Dover sts. and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.—THERE will be a special service in behalf of this institution at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, repeated by request.

GRACE M. E. CHAPEL, 104TH-ST., near 9th-av.—There will be preaching in this chapel SUNDAY, in the MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all. To get to the church, leave 8th-av. cars at 105th-st.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. W. STAUNTON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., at 7½ P. M. GOOD FRIDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., will preach.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. [illegible], at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Near Coming of Christ, and a Future Life by the Resurrection from the Dead.* All are invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. WATSON at 7½ P. M. A 4 P. M. choral services with catechetical instruction.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE Church of the Puritans hold their morning SABBATH service at 10½ o'clock, in the hall corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Seats free. All persons cordially invited. *The Growth of Character by Discipline* will be the subject of next SABBATH MORNING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services during Holy Week as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 4 P. M.; Thursday at 9 A. M.; Good Friday at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. All the seats are free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. E. GORSE, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. D. BROWN; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. FITCH. Communion at 3 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH-WEST corner 3d-av. and 59th-st.—Services SUNDAY, April 10, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, will preach. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH on *The Life That is to Come,* on SUNDAY MORNING, at the Church of our Saviour, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., near 6th-av. Evening service at 7½. Seats free to all.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at 7½ P. M.

RELIGION.—THE SECOND OF DR. THOMPSON'S Sunday Evening Lectures will be given in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Religion as Taught by the Human Soul,* with a review of Materialism. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school on SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Preaching in the Chapel by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent New-York City Missions. All are invited to both services.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*The Life of Jacob.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, April 10, MORNING and EVENING. Subject, morning—*Gold and Silver.*

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Prof. S. FITCH; at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. OSTRANDER. Conference Sunday School Anniversary at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. STRATTON, LONGACRE and ABBOTT.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach. Subject—*The Sacrifice of the Cross.* Seats free. Service on GOOD FRIDAY at 10½ A. M.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING in the small lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 P. M. Come, if you can remain but five minutes. Young men's prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 P. M.

WEST HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 125th st., near 6th-av.—Rev. ROBERT HUNT will preach in this church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WILLIAM E. CLARK in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects for discourse given by the audience.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Prof. RICE, and in the EVENING by Rev. WM. LAWRENCE. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free; all are welcome.

ROBERT OWEN AND COMMUNISM will be the subject of a lecture and discussion at the Hall corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Continued during the month.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelical preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. No collection.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Is the Church of Rome Christian?*

SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF the Ascension will begin on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock until further notice.

ELDER J. B. COOK WILL PREACH at the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner of Clinton, on SUNDAY, the 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and Elder H. C. SMITH at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

CAMELLIAS AND CARNATIONS.

The Trade in Cut Flowers—Its Development and Statistics.

Florists, Floriculture and Floral Decoration Financially and Socially Considered—Studies in Bouquets, Epergnes and Floral Ornamentation.

The artificiality of cities is well illustrated by the flower trade; for, whereas, the world over, cities excepted, Summer naturally constitutes the floral season, in cities the order of the calendar is reversed. Greenhouses have triumphed over the thermometer, and the vast demands of society have made Winter, in the Metropolis, the great season of floral activity. The Summer demand, insignificant financially, is mostly filled by what may be termed the Floral Bohemians, whose appearance in force may be anticipated about the 1st of May. Arabs of the trade—itinerants in a business point of view—floral nomads *per se* and by profession—with the first dawn of warmish weather they crawl from their hibernation at Hoboken and Union Hill, and swarm like flies across the ferry, with stock in hand, and alert for a customer. From June to October you may count fifty of them any day in the course of a jaunt from City Hall-square to Thirtieth-street, and as importunate and persistent they are as mosquitoes. They frequent all thoroughfares—are stationary nowhere. A glass case, in which to dispose wares, mounted upon a camp-stool, answers for a place of business; the whole stock in trade consisting of from thirty to fifty bouquets, ranging in price from five to fifty cents. Fifty-cent specimens are, however, reckoned very risky, being above the ordinary cost of a button-hole ornament. Five cents buys a very passable bouquet for the button-hole at any street corner; and fifty cents is demanded with evident misgivings. Ordinarily these Bedouins of Flora average from $5 to $10 a day in sales, receiving a stated salary of seventy-five cents or selling on a commission of one-fourth of the profits. A few itinerate with baskets; a few with bouquet-holders, which consist of bits of perforated board, the holes being for the reception of bouquet-handles. The great ambition of the vender is, however, to be the owner of a glass case and a camp-stool, and no Floral Saracen is considered as established in business until the dignity has been attained. It is the Utopia of members of the clan—the Elysium of the profession—the *sine qua non* of standing and respectability.

They hail from New-Jersey mostly, these itinerants, and are in the employ of the flower farms of Hoboken and Union Hill. They have a country shrewdness, too, manifested in putting the unsold residuum of a day's itinerancy in a wet mop over night and saving it for the next morning's traffic. The flowers lose their fragrance, of course, but that is easily remedied by sprinkling them with a little perfumery—sometimes of the wrong odor, perhaps, but always stronger than the original. A violet smelling of musk or a rose redolent of neroli is an original thing in Nature, to be sure, but then few New-Yorkers are sufficiently *au fait* to be aware of it.

SOURCES OF DEMAND FOR CUT FLOWERS.

Quite distinct from this guerrilla business in flower products is the great metropolitan trade in cut flowers, the receipts of which are now not less than two and a half millions a year. September, December, and January represent the heaviest demand; and from February to June there is generally a season of lull. The two preëminent sources of demand are for Easter decoration and decoration of the New-Year's holidays, beginning with the festival of the Nativity. More regular, though not so large in the aggregate, is the demand occasioned by the theaters, by wedding occasions, balls, and dinner parties; and all these sources of trade are at their climax during the Winter season.

The demand for funeral occasions, now very large, is more regular still—for death, unless epidemic, is very regular all the year round, and has no exclusive respect for particular days and seasons. White flowers made up in wreaths and crosses are *en regle* for funeral decoration. The consumption for this purpose, owing partly to the influence of Parisian and partly to that of Southern taste, is reckoned greater in New York than in any other city in the world—Paris excepted.

Another leading source of demand is occasioned by the departure of steamers at the beginning of the Summer *hegira*. For farewell presentation the basket, ranging from $10 to $25, is *de rigueur*, a single steamer not unfrequently taking off thirty or forty baskets, aggregating at $500 or $600. This demand, though scattered through the year, is heaviest during the Summer months.

For dinner ornamentation the call has been unusually heavy this Winter, dinners *a la Russe* having been the order. The floral decoration of several dinners has exceeded $500, tables being loaded with flowers. The system has been to uprear a sort of floral mountain in the middle of the table, putting at the top a looking-glass lake fringed with flowers and African ferns. Bouquets are placed at the plates of the guests, who are expected to wear button-hole bouquets by way of carrying out the artistic completeness of the fête; and no gentleman at dinner party or ball is esteemed to be dressed *point device* without the customary floral nugget in his button-hole.

GUESSES AND ESTIMATES.

The great sources of demand having been enumerated, the estimates of florists may be taken as to their pecuniary value. A prominent member of the trade, and, therefore, an expert, guesses:

For Easter decoration	$400,000
Holidays, public and private consumption	600,000
Weddings	300,000
Theatrical bouquet throwing	250,000
Funeral occasions	200,000
Farewell presentation of all kinds	200,000
Dinner ornamentation, button-hole wear, social presentation, balls and miscellaneous	550,000
Total	$2,500,000

Exact figures are unattainable, but, embodying the guess of an expert, the table no doubt presents the trade with tolerable accuracy, both as to aggregate and as to relative sources of demand. Few dealers keep any statistics of their own business, and can tell nothing of the extent of it except by reference to the day-book—a process too tedious to be entered upon merely to accommodate an inquisitive member of the Press. Only one exception to this rule is presented in the business of the very heaviest florists and floriculturists in the City. This gentleman keeps an account of every flower cut on his premises and an accurate journal of the progress of rare exotics, jotting down observations as to the metamorphosis of plants by culture, which, by the way, constitutes a field of botanical study not sufficiently investigated and full of strange phenomena.

A GREENHOUSE IN A GREENHOUSE.

His flower farm is situated near Flushing, L. I., and, of the dozen large ones in the vicinity of the city, is the very largest. It is worth visiting, as the journal in question is worth perusing. Here are twenty-five greenhouses in all. Fourteen are 100 feet in length; five are 150 feet long; and the remaining six are in length fifty feet—making in all a greenhouse length of 2,450 feet. The five longest ones are devoted to the culture of the camilia and other large plants. The cost of erecting and fitting up the greenhouses was $40,000, exclusive of heating pipes, furnaces and boilers, which foot up $10,000 more. Two and a half miles of cast-iron pipe, a third of a foot in diameter, diffuse the heated steam from the boilers, which, like land leviathans, repose in their brick recesses, indulging in an occasional spout to prove their leviathanship. The Winter consumption of coal averages 250 tons; and the yearly cut of flowers is about half a million. A table of their distribution will give an idea of the répertoire of the florist:

Double primroses	120,000
White stocks	80,000
Carnations	50,000
[illegible]	40,000
[illegible]	35,000
[illegible]roses	30,000
Bouvardias	25,000
[illegible]onium	20,000
[illegible]ia	10,000
[illegible]tum	10,000
[illegible]ium-leaf	25,000
[illegible], Jasmines, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, [illegible]	50,000
Total	495,000

A flower farm like this is a sort of world to himself to have been admitted into dreamland, in his sober senses, without the trouble of dropping to sleep. It is as if one had suddenly taken leave of the world at large to enter a world of beauty, of tropical luxury, of Elysian odor, with the mere opening and shutting of a gate; and, incontinently, you break into scraps and ripples of rhyme, in spite of your determination to study analytically. Leaving this largest of general gardens, one may take a sentimental journey to Jersey City, where is situated the very largest garden of roses on the continent, the annual cut of which averages 100,000. The dashing Prince Albert, the fragrant deep-red Jaques Minot and the yellow Lofferaine or scentless tea-rose constitute the varieties mostly in demand for bouquet manufacture. The close-scented carnation, of rather spicy odor, is most sought popularly, but is so rare as to be exceedingly expensive.

The aggregate of primroses consumed in bouquets yearly is probably about 2,500,000; carnations, 1,500,000; camelias, 1,000,000; roses, 800,000; tuberoses, 500,000; violets, 1,250,000; cape jasmines, 500,000. An expert ventures a guess as to the wholesale valuation of these six staples:

Camelias	$100,000	Cape jasmine	$30,000
Tuberoses	50,000	Carnations	25,000
Roses	50,000	Violets	25,000
Total			$280,000

Exact statistics are however at a discount in this country, and seekers for information are debarred in this as in many other limbs of the great tree known as business, from the materials for the elimination of exact statements.

The business is one of large profits and yearly increasing transactions; though even as late as 1850, floriculture was in its infancy in this country, (or vicinity,) and floral ornamentation was regarded as snobbish and foreign. Demand was limited, and cut flowers were of high price. For ten years, floriculture struggled to create a market; but it was not until the beginning of the war that the whole floral trade of the City exceeded three-fourths of a million a year. The war, magician-like, conjured into being a demand equal to a couple of millions annually; and this demand has been continued and increased since the war by other stimulating agencies.

DRAMATIC POPULARITY.

The theatrical demand was limited until the advent of the ballet-drama. The "Black Crook" it was that first developed theatrical bouquet-throwing into a popular mania, which has been continued by the comic opera, the opera bouffe and the English burlesque. The theatrical demand has more than quadrupled during the past four years; and it is now customary for some leading florist to buy the monopoly of a theater, to the exclusion of all floral itinerants and the consequent introduction of a regiment of peddlers in the pay of the florist of selling his wares on commission.

At the theaters, in consequence, bouquets are expensive luxuries. A button-hole decoration may be bought for twenty-five cents just before the curtain comes down, provided the vender is desperate from unsold stock; but, generally, at a leading theatre fifty cents is demanded with the utmost *sang-froid*.

The *rationale* is evident. The florist has the monopoly and presumes upon it, paying for the privilege of the theater, and having his own profit to make, exclusive of the remuneration of his peddlers, either in salary or commission, which latter is more business-like, besides having the effect to render the peddler extremely anxious and importunate.

The members of the ballet and its stars are especially petted with bouquets and baskets at the hands of languishing young gentlemen, though, *inter nous*, the manager frequently foots the florist's bills for the same, which leads to the deduction that the young gentlemen in question are mere salaried *claquers*. It has become customary, in fact, when a manager wishes to create a furor, to fill a box or two with handsome *claquers*, whose business it is to shower bouquets at proper intervals, by the dozen or score—the assistance of a boy with a basket being required to carry them off, to be slyly deposited with original *claquers* for a second demonstration. The mania for bouquet-showering was at its heighth during the season of the Bateman Opera Bouffe Troupe; though it is currently reported that LYDIA THOMPSON, during the season at Niblo's, was the recipient of a greater number of bouquets than has ever been received by any one actress pending a single season. However, considered as a thermometer of popularity, floral enthusiasm is delusive, since the florist regularly sends his bill to the manager for liquidation.

A very active cause of the augmentation of the trade for the last three or four years has been the newly-developed taste for the decoration of stands at public meetings. At the last Presidential Convention, (Democratic,) at Tammany Hall, the desk was literally a bank of tube roses, geraniums and noisettes, costing over $1,000, exclusive of materials presented or donated. Again, the habit of using flowers lavishly for religious decoration has been greatly stimulated during the past four or five years through the influence of several leading clergymen, the thunderer of Plymouth pulpit having perhaps been principally instrumental in the introduction of the custom, especially in the foundation of the Midsummer festival known as Lily Sunday among leading congregations in the Metropolis and suburbs. The Lily Sunday decoration consists of a lavish wreathing of the interior with white lilies, particularly in the neighborhood of the altar, and has led to an extensive use of flowers on all religious occasions of a joyous kind. For cut flowers, there are, however, only two seasons of great demand for religious decoration, which are represented by the Easter season and the holiday season beginning with the Nativity. The last festival of the Nativity consumed alone over $200,000 worth in the decoration of altars and interiors. The value of the decorations at St. Alban's on the occasion was $2,500. Elsewhere, $1,500 was nothing uncommon; and even among the poorer congregations, $300 was the minimum.

The augmentation occasioned may be imagined. Twelve years since there was only one florist's store on Broadway, and only three in the City, where there are now Titania's bowers by the dozen almost, and they were situated in basements, with the exception of the Second-avenue dealer, who did business above ground. Basements are now tabooed, and there are twenty large first-floor stores on Broadway devoted to the business, besides half a dozen elsewhere—principally in Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets.

FLORAL FASHIONS.

Only seven dealers own their gardens, the rest depending mostly on small gardens in the outskirts of the City, owned by Germans and Englishmen, and only containing two or three greenhouses. The owners of the small gardens in question send out peddlers during the Summer—floral Bohemians—and sell their stock unmanufactured during the Winter months. For Winter manufacture, New-York draws heavily on Philadelphia and Baltimore for camelias; but during the Summer, the great Long Island nurseries supply them in abundance. In Winter camelias often run as high as $7 50 a hundred; for the remainder of the year $2 50 is the standard. Roses are still more expensive at certain seasons; tuberoses observe about the same range; violets cost fifty cents a hundred in Summer and about $2 in Winter. Rare tints of the camelia are often sold singly at twenty cents, but fifteen cents is the standard. Daisies, sprigs of mignonette, sprays of evergreen, African ferns and baskets, added to articles previously mentioned, complete the répertoire. Of baskets, used by the hundred, the more delicate are imported, the common and coarser kinds being produced here by a German artisan, whose single manufactory supplies the trade. Swiss boxes, once popular, are out of vogue. Though very elegant and antique-looking, they were found too unwieldly for long popularity.

In the manufacture of bouquets, considered as a high art, the system of putting the harmonious colors in juxtaposition has been superseded by the Parisian system of arranging by complementary colors. Prices vary very little from year's end to year's end. Ordinary bouquets of variegated flowers are $3; bouquets with white camelia centers, encircled with tuberoses and violets, $4 to $5; balls of white tea-roses and tuberoses, with white bells drooping, $5 to $7; floral baskets, (stock,) $25; special designs in baskets, $25 to $200; flower pieces, $200 to $400.

The stock flower piece is arranged on a stand of gilded or painted frame-work—former preferred—upholding baskets on its several arms, the baskets being supported on beds of moss varied with the feathery ferns of Africa. Cages of gilded frame-work containing canaries are often hung from supports; and stuffed birds, little Poe's raven on the pallid bust of Pullas, top the topmost basket. Drawing-room *epergnes* of this description, standing seven feet high, have been erected this Winter at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000. African ferns feather them in all directions, and pots of rare exotics seem to sink rooted in the baskets. The bridal decorations of the period is the canopy or *arc de triomphe* in floral exotics—extravaganzas just now reckoned very stylish—costing from $3,000 to $5,000, exclusive of bouquets and baskets.

At balls of the *ton* floral decoration runs into still stranger extravaganzas. Cornices of depending roses margin the frescoed ceiling, which seems to be upheld at intervals by fantastic floral columns. Passion-vines and nasturtiums overrun the basket of gas-jets depending from the center; the bells of the latter swinging from the bronze frame-work. Staircase and hall are metamorphosed into a bewildering avenue of four-feet ferns and tall, Spanish-looking oleanders, varied with splendid camelia-trees; and exotic vines coil and crawl serpent-like along the hand-rail. Silver baskets of exotics swing in the dressing-room; windows are curtained with dense ranks of oleanders, and the whole is a Midsummer night's dream of gorgeous floral detail—in the phrase of papa, who foots the bill, for from $7,000 to $10,000, devilish expensive. Out of taste or in taste, it moots not, the Fifth-avenue palace is, for the nonce, a Mab's habitation or an Al Aaraaf, and when music thrills the weird interior, and its floral bells and wreaths stir to melody and swing in unison with the dancers—the spectrum of colors set to the gamut of sound—it is a palace of the King Beautiful—

"Whose heart-beat moves the pinions of every beautiful thing,
With a music well befitting the glory of so high a King."

So there may be an identity in fashion after all; [illegible] the taste of Mr. Mammon is not always of the highest order.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Fifth Regiment will parade on the 13th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of the birth day of Thomas Jefferson, whose name is borne by the command. Regimental line will be formed in Hester-street, opposite the armory, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Roll-call of companies at 1 o'clock precisely. This being the regular annual parade of this regiment, every member and ex-member is expected to be present, with his uniform and equipments in complete order. During the parade the regiment will be reviewed by Mayor Hall, on Fifth-avenue, and by Gen. Louis Burger, of the Second Brigade, at Tompkins-square.

A wing drill was had in the Twenty-second Regiment on Friday at their armory, which passed off acceptably.

Capt. Albert Marren and the members of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, will give an invitation ball to-morrow evening at the Casino in Houston-street.

It now appears that Admiral Fisk, Jr., was elected to the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment on Thursday evening last, instead of the previous week. The announcement of the fact was made by us on the authority of an officer of the command. It appears that the universal condemnation of the supposed election of Mr. Fisk by nearly all of the New-York journals, did not deter the Board of Officers selecting the man so popular with the rank and file. It will not make much difference, as Lieut.-Col. Braine will be the real commandant of the regiment. It is said that Mr. Fisk will be the cause of a large accession of strength to the command, which will only prove of transient benefit, we fear, for Col. Fisk will no doubt soon become tired of the position and retire to the navy. In that case his friends will desert the ranks of the Ninth, and leave them in a worse plight than they are now in.

Company H, Sixth Regiment, elected Private Julius A. Levy to be Second Lieutenant on Tuesday evening, and then proceeded, with the regimental band, to the residence of Capt. Max. Zenn, and serenaded him in honor of his birthday. The Captain also received a very handsome ring from his command, presented by Col. Mason in a neat speech. A collation was provided at the armory.

The following changes are announced in the Fifth Regiment: Resigned—Adjt. Jos. Sattig, Lieuts. Wellenkamp and Kimmel. The following officers have been commissioned: J. C. Ellert, First Lieutenant, Company H; Christopher Schott, Second Lieutenant, Company G. Appointments: Regimental Staff—Edward T. Hughes, Adjutant; Dr. Edward Treusch, Surgeon; Dr. Arnold Mayroviez, Assistant Surgeon; Edward F. Hopke, Quartermaster; John W. Funk, Commissary; Jos. Sattig, Assistant Quartermaster.

Another of the Slater series of statuettes has made its appearance from the studio of Mr. Geo. Slater, the figure this time representing the Twenty-second. The Seventh, Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments have now statuettes, and the artist has reason to be proud of his great success.

An election was held on Friday evening in the Twelfth Regiment to fill the positions of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, when Henry A. Gildersleeve was elected to the first, and S. Van Rensalaer Conger, to the second of those positions.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will assemble in full fatigue at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, May 12, for battalion drill and inspection. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock, at the Arsenal. At this drill none but members of the regiment will be admitted to the Arsenal.

On Friday evening there was uncovered in the room of the Fifth Company of the Seventh Regiment a full-length picture of Ex-Capt. Van Buren Dutton, former commandant of the company, and recently deceased. The picture was painted by the well-known artist, Oregon Wilson.

An election was held on Friday evening, in the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Meday. The veteran Capt. George Moore Smith was very deservedly chosen.

Sergt. John H. Swartz, formerly First Sergeant of the First Company of the Seventh Regiment, who resigned during the trouble in that company, has been elected Captain of Company F of the First Regiment.

Capt. Thomas Tate, Jr., commanding Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, was, on Thursday last, married to Miss L. Briggs, eldest daughter of A. T. Briggs, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 101 East Thirty-fourth-street.

The following changes are announced in the Thirty-seventh Regiment: Appointments on the Regimental Staff—Charles H. Patrick, Adjutant; William H. Cary, Quartermaster; Christopher M. Bell, Surgeon, reappointed; Lewis R. Balch, Assistant Surgeon. Non-commissioned Staff—Edward F. Davis, Quartermaster-sergeant, vice Griffith, returned to his company; Fred. H. Drew, Hospital Steward, vice Pryer, returned to his company; Bernard J. Jacobs, Drum-major, vice Mulhern, resigned. Details—Charles C. Woods, Sergeant of the Guard; Albert E. Scott, Right General Guide; Thomas P. Seiach, Left General Guide.

Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, gave their closing drill on Friday evening at the armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, when the occasion was enlivened by a few dances with their lady friends.

Capt. C. J. McGowan, and the members of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, will give their annual reception on Tuesday evening next at the armory.

The funeral of Color Sergt. Martin W. Mackinnon, of the Ninth Regiment, will take place today from his residence, No. 3 Varick-place, and the members of the regiment will attend in full-dress uniform. The deceased came to his death from injuries sustained on Wednesday by an elevator falling upon him at the Hudson River Freight Depot, where he was an employe. He was deservedly popular in the regiment, and an excellent officer.

The exhibition drill of the Webster Light Guard will be given on Wednesday evening, at the State Arsenal.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Description of the Grounds and Building—Plan of Management.

The opening reception of the Sheltering Arms took place on Thursday, at the new building corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

The ground on which the building is located is very irregular in shape and has an area of about one acre, with fronts on Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Lawrence-street. The building is about 135 feet long, and for reasons depending upon the division into separate cottages for different families, fronts upon its own court-yard, instead of upon the street or avenue.

Entering the large doorway, there is a reception-room on either side, one for visitors, the other for friends of the children. Further on upon the same floor, is one room on the left, for the lady at the head of the establishment, while on the right is a dining-room.

On the floor below is a kitchen with two ranges and large boiler, also servants' dining-room and store-room.

Upstairs, facing the court-yard, are the linen and work rooms, and on the street-front bedchambers and bath-room. The upper story of this center building contains the infirmary and three rooms to be used as may be found convenient.

To the left of this center building stands the John. D. Wolfe Cottage for boys. Here we find upon entering, a play-room opening into a dining-room, and belonging both to one family of thirty children. Beneath the play-room is the wash-room. Ascending from the play-room two stories you are in a large dormitory, 37x41 feet, out of which opens a bedroom occupied by the lady in charge of this family. At the extreme left you enter another cottage, unnamed, with wash-room, play-room, and dining-room like the first, and by ascending one flight of stairs, land in the middle of a dormitory for thirty boys, like that already described, and provided also with a small adjoining bedroom. In the basement of this cottage, and communicating with the kitchen, is the laundry, from which you ascend to the drying-yard to the left of the building, surrounded by a separate fence.

The right wing, containing Mrs. COOPER's family of thirty girls and the cottage of the Ladies' Association, is like the left, excepting the laundry, and slight variations in the cottage of the Ladies' Association to fit it for a nursery. These cottages bear the names of their founders. The meals are carried from the kitchen through a cellar passage to dumb waiters rising in the pantries of the five dining-rooms. These pantries are all fitted with convenient sinks for washing dishes, and provided with hot and cold water. The whole building is heated by three furnaces.

About 150 feet west or to the left from the cottages stands the school-house. There are two play-grounds, that for the girls being 20x100 feet, that for the boys 30x120, and both wellshaded with trees.

Directly opposite the front of the building are the Church and Rectory of St. Mary's Parish, the lot in which they stand being about 110x146 feet. This rural church-yard is embraced on three sides by the institution grounds, from which it is separated by a picket-fence. Thus, besides the great convenience of having a church close at hand, the inmates enjoy the advantage of more light and air, and green grass and shady trees.

One of the peculiarities of the Sheltering Arms is its division of the children into families, adding necessarily a little to the cost of maintaining the children, but making it possible to exert civilizing and refining influences impossible under the ordinary system. [illegible] and perfect ventilation.

Another noticeable peculiarity of the Sheltering Arms is its air of refinement, and the absence of all that is in bad taste. This may be owing to the fact that the institution is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, serving the charity without recompense. These ladies have arranged with elegance the pictures and other ornaments of wall and table, twining here and there the tendrils of living ivy plants.

It is proposed to hold a Grand Bazaar, opening on the 19th of April, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory. The proceeds will be used to pay a debt still due upon the property, and if sufficient, to lay the foundation of the Innocents' Hospital.

CARE OF THE VETERANS.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association—What the Organization is Doing for the Disabled Soldiers and their Families.

While the State of New-York has been neglecting to make any provision for her sick and disabled soldiers or their needy families, an association of benevolent ladies in this City, called the "Ladies' Union Relief Association," has been doing all in its power to supply the great deficiency, and to make comfortable the broken days of the worn-out veterans of the war. There are, however, but forty or fifty ladies who have devoted themselves to this noble work, and, of course, all that they can do is little to what is required by these suffering wards of the State and the nation. What a few brave women can do, however, is done, and during the past year upward of $13,000 has been disbursed in relieving the wants of the necessitous soldier or those dependent on him, the members of the Association performing the double duty of obtaining the funds by direct or indirect solicitation from the charitably disposed, and judiciously applying them to meet the circumstances of each case of want which comes to their knowledge, so far as the limited means afforded them will permit. Not only do they furnish pecuniary assistance when that is the first necessity, but use their personal exertions in providing food, raiment, fuel and good medical attendance, and paying house rent and other expenses; and above all, they personally visit hundreds of poor sick soldiers and lend the gentle ministrations of a kind hand and a sympathizing heart, which are beyond all price and which are always deeply appreciated. During the past year about 300 families, including 1,000 persons, have been visited, besides which careful attention has been given to about 2,000 individual cases. A large proportion of the families have received the gratuitous attention of kind and skillful physicians through the instrumentality of the Association. These ladies do not confine themselves to the duty of relieving cases of actual want, but they aid many a poor fellow to get employment, making use of their influence freely, and in many instances making personal application to employers in their behalf.

A large number of one-armed soldiers have obtained positions at the Post-office as letter-carriers by their assistance. They also interest themselves in securing the payment of claims upon the Government for bounty or pensions, and keep up an almost continual correspondence with the authorities at Washington in behalf of the soldiers whose interest they have taken in charge. It was in a great measure due to their representations and urgent solicitation that the new Bounty law was passed a year ago, which effectually prevents fraud, and they are now endeavoring to bring about a reform in the method of paying pensions, by securing monthly instead of semi-annual payments.

This society is composed of ladies of the best social standing, and presents a noble field for the efforts of all such as feel that they would like to do some good in the world if the opportunity were thrust upon them. It has also a permanent call for aid on those who have surplus means to bestow on deserving charities, and would most efficiently apply much more ample funds than are now at their disposal. They hold weekly meetings, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesdays, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, where all who may take an interest in their work can meet them and learn what they are doing and how their efforts can best be aided. Donations of all kinds are gladly received, and no better channel could be found for the exertion of the latent benevolence and the development of unused capacities for doing good among the people of this community.

Long Island Real Estate—Sales and Improvements.

The sales of Long Island real estate have been quite active for the past three days, owing to the favorable condition of the weather. Improvements have also taken a sudden start with the advent of Spring. The following sales have been reported for the last three days:

Hempstead.—Henry Marvin to John J. Mullineaux, three lots for $1,085; Elhanna Thompson to Harvey B. Lane, thirty-eight acres for $5,724.

North Hempstead.—Wm. Bird to Samuel B. Walker, four lots for $2,000.

Newtown.—Thomas A. Peters to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, six acres for $3,000; Edward Driggs to Joseph Banzer, one acre for $500.

Astoria.—John J. Halsey to Thos. Lang, three lots for $900.

Mattitwek.—Barnabas Corwin to Samuel Brown, forty acres for $2,500.

Happague.—Wm. Taylor has sold his farm of 110 acres to parties in Brooklyn for $20,000.

Babylon.—Silas Munsey to Joel L. Davis, one-half acre, with house, $15,000.

Rockville Centre.—Wm. M. Creed to Robert Elmore, five acres for $4,500; D. K. Elmendorf to Wm. Whittier, one lot for $225; the same to Wm. Creed, three acres for $575.

The following improvements are in progress in the various towns: The Messrs. Staidahor are erecting a large house on the corner of Railroad and Deer Park avenues, in Babylon, the first story of which will have two stores, one to be used as a grocery and dry goods, and the other as a meat market. They are to be 25 by 30 feet, and three stories high. Three handsome three-story buildings for stores and dwellings are being erected on the corner of Main-street and Placide-avenue. John J. Rider, of Bay Shore, is erecting a large and handsome private dwelling on Smith-street. Mr. John Green, of Sayville, is erecting a large house for the use of his family. Mr. D. H. Foster is erecting a large hotel. Messrs. Hawkins & Edwards' new store is being raised.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 9, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 114¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.c 114½
2,250 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 106⅛
5,000 do. 106⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64. 106⅛
100,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62. 111⅛
4,500 do. 111⅛
500 U.S.5-20 C.,'64.. 110¼
6,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new 108⅞
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68... 109⅜
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, 83 109⅜
12,000 do....c 109⅜
500 do....small 108⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.. 105⅞
500 U. S. 5s.10-40 C. 106
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s.x.c. 59⅜
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 53
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c. 70⅛
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, new 70
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s... 46⅛
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s.n 22⅛
10,000 do...bet. call 22⅛
6,000 Mo. St. 6s 92⅜
10,000 Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R 75
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79. 94
2,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M. 84⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 98⅛
30,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M. 104½
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M. 97⅞
2,000 do. 98
1,000 Ohio & Miss.1st 98
4,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv. 91¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div. 87
2,000 do. 88
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 81¼
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 91⅛
12,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 98⅛
15,000 Col., C. & Ind.C. 2d M. 81
3,000 Tol., & W. E. Bds. 79⅛
10,000 Tol., P. & W.1st West. Div. 79
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds..ex int 98
5,000 Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st 91
10,000 do. 90⅛
2,000 Lake S. Div. B's 89½
5 Seventh Ward Bk 109
13 Cent. Nat. Bank.. 110
40 Ninth Nat. Bank 111
75 Tenth Nat. Bank. 105
17 Fourth N. Bank.. 105½
5 Del. & H. Canal.. 117¼
5 do 117¾
100 Canton Co. 65¼
100 do...bet. call 65¾
100 do. 65¾
1500 Pac. Mail 36⅜
400 do...bet. call 36½
100 Mariposa Pf...b.c. 13
75 Adams Ex. 61
10 A. M. U. Ex. 38
200 U. S. Ex. bet. call 42¼
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call 92⅜
20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c. 89⅝
50 Erie 25
500 do.....b30 25½
600 Lake S. & M. S. 87⅛
200 Chi. & N. W... b60 73⅜
100 do 73⅜
100 do...bet. call 73⅜
100 do 73⅛
20 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 84⅜
100 do 84⅝
500 N. J. Cen. R. 104
300 do 104⅛
100 do 104⅛
200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 115⅜
200 do 115⅛
100 do 115⅛
400 Mil. & St. P. 59⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 73⅜
600 do 73¾
50 do 73¾
300 Tol., W. & W. 47⅜
300 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar. 93⅛
90 do 93¾
5 do 94
150 do...bet. call 93⅜
50 Alt. & T. H. 38⅛
50 do 39
500 Ohio & Miss. 29⅛
300 Del., L. & W. 103
30 do 103⅛
214 Morris & Essex. 91
100 do 91⅛
400 Bos., H. & E. R. 4⅛
50 Dub. & S. C. R. 106⅜
600 Col., C. & Ind. C. 17⅛
100 do 17⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62. 111⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64, 83 110⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65. 110⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new 109⅞
39,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new 83 109⅛
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 109⅛
350,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, 83 109⅝
10,000 do. 109⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 110
16,500 do. 109⅞
51,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.. 106⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., b30 53
10,000 do. 53
10,000 do. 53⅛
9,000 S. Car. St. new Jan. and July 81⅛
500 do. 81
8,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. 92⅛
5,000 Union P. 1st M 84⅛
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds. 87⅛
10 Continental Bank 89
100 Canton Co. 66⅛
200 do. 66
100 Mariposa Pf. 13
50 Del. & Hud. Ca. 117¼
100 Pacific M...bet. c. 36⅛
100 West. Un. Tel.b.o 32⅛
30 Wells-Fargo Ex. 20
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer. 89⅜
200 Harlem R. R. 143
500 Reading 98⅜
500 L. S. & M. So. b.c. 87⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts. 100⅛
200 N. J. Central 104
400 Chic. & N. W. b.c 73⅜
400 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf 73⅜
300 T., W. & W. 48⅛
300 do 48⅜
100 do 48⅛
100 Del., L. & W. R. 103
28 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. 94
200 Morris & Essex 91⅛
50 Ohio & Miss Pf. 72⅛
100 Dub. & S. C. R. b.c 107

SATURDAY, April 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold were advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. over the latest sales of Friday night, and the further rise in price. To this result a number of very influential opinions on the Street have been tending for a week past, and the rise in Foreign Bills has strengthened these opinions. At the same time, the fact must not be lost sight of that the surplus Gold in the Treasury is very large, and that if forty or fifty millions of this surplus can be conveniently utilized by being turned into United States 5-20s, thereby saving three millions per annum of Gold Interest to the Treasury, the Administration at Washington, sooner than have Gold advance again to high figures, to the unsettling of trade and to the damage of our improving Public Credit at home and abroad, *will be very apt to order the exchange.* The sales of Gold were at 112½@112¾@113@113⅛@113½@113¾ ₱ cent. The market was strong through the day, and the price after the close of the regular boards was 113⅝@113¾ ₱ cent.

The Bank return is weaker than last Monday on the lawful money basis by $2,395,082. The Gold average is down $1,099,494; Greenbacks $2,441,160; the general line of Deposits $4,659,996. The Loans and Discounts are $414,517 higher than on the previous return. The Treasury during the week received $2,997,705 in Gold for Customs; sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday, and paid out $174,976 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. Money 6 ₱ cent. on call loan and 6½@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper—the market easy.

The Public Funds on the Stock Exchange were ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday, sympathizing in a partial degree with the rise in Gold, and closing firm in the Afternoon. The Southern State Bonds were generally steady, with less doing in the new Tennessees than on Friday.

In the Railways there was a stronger feeling in New-York Central and a further advance in Reading, while the Western Bonds were barely steady. In the Miscellaneous Stocks Canton land shares rose to 66⅜ ₱ cent. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅞
American Gold Coin	112⅞	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	53
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅛	92⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅝	90
Reading Railroad	98⅜	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	116½	116⅜
North-western Common	73	73⅛
North-western Preferred	84½	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	36⅝	36¾
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	73⅜
St. Paul Common	59¼	59⅜
Lake Shore	87⅛	87¼
Erie	25¼	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¼
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	103⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 9.

General balance yesterday	$83,744,632 53
Gold receipts	781,563 24
Gold payments	1,261,811 79
Gold balance	79,620,746 30
Currency receipts	504,425 19
Currency payments	370,849 71
Currency balance	2,596,214 91
General balance	83,434,213 50
Customs	552,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,229,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....114⅜
5-20s reg., 1862.......106⅛
5-20s coup., 1862......111⅛
5-20s reg., 1864.......106⅛
5-20s coup., 1864......110⅛
5-20s reg., 1865.......107
5-20s coup., 1865......110⅜
5-20s reg., n. i., 1865....109
5-20s coup., n. i., 1865..109⅛
5-20s reg., 1867.......109⅛
5-20s coup., 1867......109⅜
5-20s reg., 1868.......109⅛
5-20s coup., 1868......109⅞
10-40s registered.......106
10-40 coupon..........106⅛
6s currency...........111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 59
Tennessee 6s, n. b. 53
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 70½
Virginia 6s, n. b. 69⅛
Georgia 6s 85
Georgia 7s, n. b. 94
North Carolina 6s 46½
North Carolina 6s, n.b. 22½
South Carolina 6s 87
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l to Oct. 81½
Missouri 6s 92⅛
Missouri 6s, H. & S.J.I. 92½
Louisiana 6s 75½
Louisiana 6s, n. b. 73
Louisiana 6s, Levee B. 75½
California 7s 111
Connecticut 6s 100
Rhode Island 6s 100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81 102
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86 103½
Illinois Canal B., '70..100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77...100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79...100
Illinois War Loan 100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73 96
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78 95
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83 95
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78 98
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L. 100
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n 109⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n 109⅛
N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70 104
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 105
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75 101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 103
Erie 1st, Extended 99⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79 94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83 87⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88 82
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 89
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85 103
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82 120
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st 112
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d 97
M. S. & N.I.S.F., 7 ₱c. 99⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M. 96⅛
Cen. Pacific Bonds 91
Union Pac. 1st Bonds 84⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70 110
Alton & T. H. 1st 94
A. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 83
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 82
Chi. & N. W. S. F'd 95
C. & N. W. Int. Bds. 91
C. & N. W. Ex. Bd 87
Chi. & N. W. 1st 94
Han. & St. Jos. L. G. 105
Del., Lack. & W. 1st 96
Del., Lack. & W. 2d 96
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext 93
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds 78
Gt. West. 1st, '68 101
Gt. West. 1st, '88 87
Gt. West. 2d, '93 81
Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st 75
Gal. & Chi, Ext 98
Gal. & Chi. 2d 93⅛
Chi. & R. I. 1st 100⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac 98
Morris & Essex 1st 102⅛
Morris & Essex 2d 96
Clev. & Tol. S. F'd 100
N. J. Cen., New Bds. 98⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 104
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 97⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 93
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d 94
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d 93
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th 77
Chi. & Alton Income 89
Ohio & Miss. 1st 98
Ohio & Miss. Consol. 87
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st 95
Peninsula R. R. Bds. 90
St. L. & I. M. Bonds 87
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 91⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 91
Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d. 87
Mil. & St. Paul 2d 82
Marietta & Cin. 1st 92⅛
Chicago & Mil. 1st 91
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st 81
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d 61⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s 97
Bos., H. & E., Guar 35
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 83
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 78⅛

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York 139
Manhattan 142
Merchants' 125
Mechanics' 140
Union 130
America 145
City 215
Phenix 107
Tradesmen's 152
National 115
Seventh Ward 109
State of New-York 107⅛
Commerce 124
Mechanics' B'k'g As. 123
Mercantile 130
American Exchange 114
Chatham 170
Bank of the Republic 115
Bank of N. America 104
Hanover 107
Irving 116
Metropolitan 140
Grocers' 118
East River 107
Nassau 107
Shoe and Leather 168
St. Nicholas 113
Commonwealth 114
Importers' & Traders' 147
Park 165
Manuf's' & Merch'ts' 100
Central National 108
Fourth National 105⅛
Ninth National 110⅛
Tenth National 105
Oriental 150
Gold Exchange 100
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 110⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal 117
Pennsylvania Coal 210
Cumberland Coal Pf. 30
American Coal 35
Canton Co., Baltimore 64⅛
Western Union Tel. 32
Quicksilver Mining 9⅛
Mariposa Mining 6
Mariposa Preferred 12⅛
Mariposa Trustee Cer. 42⅛
Boston Water Power 16⅛
Adams Express 60⅛
Wells-Fargo Express 19
American Express 38
U. S. Express 42⅛
Pacific Mail 36⅛

The very largest single Dividend ever paid in this country by any one great corporation or State will be paid on Friday next, April 15, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company. They pay to the stockholders 4 ₱ cent. on $90,000,000 Stock and Scrip, out of six months' net earnings—say $3,600,000 cash—and to the United States Internal Revenue $180,000, by way of 5 ₱ cent. tax upon this Dividend. Within the same six months Mr. VANDERBILT has paid off, without renewal, $2,000,000 of the Mortgage Bonds upon the Hudson River division of this great property, which fell due on the 1st of February. The gross earnings of the Road for the six months were not much short of twelve millions of dollars, or an average of two millions of dollars per month.

The Eagle Fire Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ₱ cent., free of tax.

The aggregate amount of exports from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending April 8, 1870, (exclusive of dry-goods and specie,) was $4,814,753.

The earnings of the Northern Central Railway and branches during the years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Maine Line	$2,907,151 82	$2,928,063 28
Wrightsville Branch	43,788 58	61,436 70
Shamokin Division	277,763 49	261,317 04
Elmira Division	528,626 39	562,932 88
Chemung Division	160,397 58	185,502 65
Canandaigua Division	233,624 05	304,530 99
Total	$4,151,351 91	$4,303,783 54
Expenses, viz.:		
Main Line	$1,893,765 68	$1,885,364 57
Wrightsville Branch	36,370 31	41,110 07
Shamokin Division	194,252 16	180,850 70
Elmira Division	433,235 36	478,690 68
Chemung Division	161,519 78	172,123 27
Canandaigua Division	243,184 23	258,852 11
Total	$2,962,327 52	$3,016,980 88
Net revenue	$1,189,024 39	$1,286,802 66

Compared with the preceding year, the gross earnings of 1869 show an increase of $152,431 63; with an increase in expenses of $54,653 36, showing a net gain for the year of $97,778 27, or within a fraction of 2 ₱ cent. on the capital stock, ₱ cent. of the receipts, being 1.25 ₱ cent less than the previous year.

Financial Statement, Dec. 31, 1869.

Railway and appurtenances		$9,472,736 02
Canton extension		342,182 02
Real estate		751,868 01
Equipment		2,989,134 32
Cash and cash assets		1,384,068 63
Total		$14,939,789 00
Capital stock		$5,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds of York and Cumberland Railroad Company	$175,000	
Third mortgage bonds of York and Cumberland Railroad Company, guaranteed by City of Baltimore	500,000	
Second mortgage bonds of Northern Central Railway Company	2,500,000	
Third mortgage bonds of Northern Central Railway Company	1,223,000	
Total	$4,398,000	
Deduct amount in sinking funds	766,500	
Total	$3,631,500	
First mortgage loan of Northern Central Railway Company from State of Maryland irredeemable	1,500,000	
Second mortgage consolidated gold bonds. Total loan (including $3,631,500 as above) $6,000,00..	1,874,000	—7,005,500 00
Other liabilities		1,976,650 91
Profit and loss		957,638 09
Total		$14,939,789 00

President—J. D. CAMERON. Directors—Wm. Colder, A. E. Kapp, George Small, Edward C. Biddle, John M. Kennedy, B. F. Newcomer, Henry Welsh, Thomas A. Scott, Jacob P. Jones, Wistar Morris, S. M. Shoemaker, Edmund Smith. Vice-President, J. N. Dubarry; Secretary, Rob't S. Hollins; Treasurer, John S. Leib; Auditor, Stephen Little; General Superintendent, A. R. Fiske.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 28, says:

"Another Wintry visit was paid us on Tuesday night, after five days' promise of Spring, and the temperature remained low through the week. Sharp and sudden frosts now are however becoming serious; as to their influence on the corn, they cannot be favorable; and, at any rate, this late season is pushed further back, and the later we get our harvest the more it is exposed. These first three months of the year show anything but a steady progress ahead; and last year, which was a bad one for cereals, may be the commencement of a cycle of the same kind. If so, the foreign stocks, now so abundant, will speedily disappear; and, at least, average rates may be reckoned on, if not more. Yet we see, by this week's returns, the sales of Wheat have exceeded those of last year by 14,751 quarters. This may have been the consequence of the late advance, of which, small as it was, farmers were glad to avail themselves, rather than risk any further competition with excessive imports, or it may be monetary pressure from the generally reduced rates on a bad yield. But, from whatever cause the fact may have arisen, it brings out the certainty that farmers' stocks are lessening fast, and so the firmest holders are likely to be paid best. The thaw which commenced in the middle of the previous week and lasted till Wednesday was so decided that a general belief sprang up that a mild Spring would very quickly open the Baltic, under the fear of which rates have generally given way fully 1s. per qr., but as the week advanced, there was a firmer tone. The late advices hence being favorable, wheat has improved in value at Odessa, and with many vessels chartered, shipments must be forthwith made, as the port there is open; but with our present decline, the disposition to ship may be checked, as the prices paid give only the prospect of a loss. In Hungary, too, they are again rather dearer, and Trieste is firm. France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany present but little change; but with the port of Dantzic still ice bound, fine Wheat is fully as dear. From New-York moderate shipments continue to be made both of Wheat and Flour; but nothing large can be thence shipped before the commencement of May, at the reopening of canal navigation. In the meantime, prices are unsatisfactory, and, though Maize has not further advanced, Wheat remains dull. A large crop of all grain was lately expected in Australia, but the great heat felt in some parts, say 114° to 117° in the shade, has considerably lessened the yield. The arrivals off the coast since March 18 were 25 cargoes, of which 12 cargoes were Wheat, 9 Maize, 3 Barley, 1 Rye. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 10 cargoes in all, viz.: Californian, 47s.@48s.; Berdianski, 39s. 6d.@40s. 6d.; Marianopoli, 41s. 9d.; Ghirka, 38s. 9d.@40s. 7½d.; Maize, 29 cargoes, at 26s.@29s.; Barley, 3 cargoes, at 21s. 4½d.@23s. 3d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 66,971 qrs. at 41s. 9d., against 52,220 qrs. at 47s. 9d. in 1869. The London averages were 45s. 6d. on 3,369 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending March 19 were 681,945 cwt. Wheat, and 120,546 cwt. Flour."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 9.

By Judge Brady.

Kuschmann *vs.* Lediard; memoranda for counsel.

Wheeler *vs.* Kellar; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Shaver *vs.* Basset, Reed *vs.* Ford; motions granted.

O'Toole *vs.* Garvin; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Watts *vs.* Weise; attachment granted.

Haas *vs.* Kendall; motion granted.

Allen *vs.* Hirschhorn; motion denied, with leave to renew on affidavits; $5 costs to abide the event.

Dinsmore *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

PERSONAL INJURY TO RAILROAD PASSENGER—DAMAGES.

Charles C. Lockwood vs. The New-York Central Railroad.—This case, the facts of which have been several times given, was closed yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff for $15,000.

Truman Smith for the plaintiff; S. F. Fairchild and Judge Strong for the defendant.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Money Deposited on or before April 20, Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
308 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M. GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRLETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, new and second hand, for sale cheap at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FOREMAN OF AN ESTABLISHED job printing-office wants a partner with capital to purchase the same, the proprietor being disposed to sell by reason of ill health. Applicants must state their means and references confidentially to Mr. JACKSON, Box No. 393 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—THE SOMERS Pharmacy, Bleecker and Minetta sts., on [illegible] other business.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable in the months of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of [illegible]

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THIS Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to reduce its capital to $500,000, and to distribute among its stockholders fifty thousand shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer books of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., and remain open until SATURDAY, the 16th, when they will be again closed. Those who are then registered as stockholders will be entitled, on and after the 18th inst., to received certificates for an equal amount of consolidation stock, and also new certificates in the reduced capital of this Company, amounting to ten (10) per cent. of the original stock.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BONDS STOLEN.—ON FRIDAY LAST, the 1st inst., twelve $1,000 bonds of the New-Haven and Northampton Company were stolen from the office of the subscriber in this city. These bonds are dated April 1, 1870, payable in ten years from date, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable the 1st April and 1st October, and are numbered from 50 to 61 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating these bonds, as payment of the same will be refused by the Company.
S. D. PARDEE,
Treasurer of the New-Haven and Northampton Co.
NEW-HAVEN, April 5, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until Monday, April 18. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 11th day of April. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 7 STATES-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING firms continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the European financial markets of first-class mortgage bonds of established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL & CO., in London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 9th and re-open the 16th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4. Election May 3, 1870.
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANERS, one of Myers & Unison's slitting saws, one of Wood's best four-side molding machines and cutter, one of Wright's patent tongue and groove. Can be seen running at the factory, Oak-st., below Franklin-st., Greenpoint, three blocks from 10th-st. or 23d-st. ferry.

PERSONAL.

I AM WITH YOU—ARE YOU WITH ME? Not a word since Monday. Small favors thankfully received. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
GRAND OPENING.
1870. SPRING SEASON. 1870.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
WE SHALL OPEN OUR SPRING STYLES OF LADIES' WALKING AND DINNER DRESSES,
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES AND SUITS,
INFANTS' LACE HATS AND CAPS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
&c., &c.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD.
FRENCH PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD, WORTH 37½ CENTS.
ALSO,
GRENADINES,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORS.
ENGLISH BAREGES, GAZE DE CHAMBERY,
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
MOURNING GOODS,
IN ALL THE LEADING FABRICS, SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT CONSIDERABLY UNDER GOLD PRICES.
ALSO,
FRESH ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO OUR STOCK OF
FRENCH PERCALES,
CHINTZES, ENGLISH CALICOES.
CRAYON CLOTHS, PIQUES,
AND ALL THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS OF AMERICAN PRINTS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
IN MANY SEASONS.
THE ATTENTION OF LADIES
IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING LINES:
COLORED ALPACAS, AT 25 CENTS AND UPWARD.
PLAID POPLINS, IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
GRAY ARMURE POPLINS, AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
STRIPED POPLINS, NEW COLORS, AT 30 CENTS PER YARD.
CHENE MOHAIRS, FROM 37½ CENTS UPWARD.
IRISH POPLINS, AT $1 75 PER YARD.
JAPANESE SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.
A FULL LINE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IN CHECKS AND STRIPES,
AT $1 25 PER YARD.
PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.
ALSO,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, 11th inst., beautiful
MATERIAL FOR SUITS AT 37 1-2 TO 50 CENTS.
ALL-SILK CHAIN POPLINS AT 75 CENTS TO $1.
27-INCH POPLINS, 25 TO 30 CENTS PER YARD.
AND ALL OTHER
DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS AT GOLD PRICES.
WHITE PIQUES, SWISS MUSLINS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, QUILTS AND CURTAINS, DOMESTIC AND FANCY GOODS,
in all of which, upon comparison, our prices will be found LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 11TH INST.,
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED IN
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
RICH PARIS COLORED SILKS AT $1 50 TO $2.
BONNET AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS SILKS AT $1 50 AND UPWARD.
N. B.—We wish to call the particular attention of our customers to our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, in which will be found the latest styles, unexceptionable taste and
VERY LOW PRICES.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
THIRTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FROM THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND,
AT $2 50 PER YARD.
VELVETS,
AT $2 50 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS—FIVE-FRAME,
AT $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD.
MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
AT $3 50 AND $4 PER YARD.
INGRAINS, THREE-PLIES,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
OF THE
BEST QUALITY AND NEWEST DESIGNS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
IN PRICE, STYLE AND QUALITY
TO HOUSEKEEPERS IN
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
DRESS LINENS, PRINTED LINENS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS,
&c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' PARIS-MADE DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS, IN SILK, POPLIN AND LINEN,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
FRENCH SILK CLOAKS, AND SHORT STREET SACKS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, LADIES' BREAKFAST JACKETS, LADIES' PIQUE SWISS, AND CAMBRIC MORNING ROBES AND WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC CORSETS, WOVEN AND HAND-MADE,
JUST RECEIVED
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PRINTED CAMBRICS, PERCALES, PLAIN AND CHINE POPLINS, PRINTED MOHAIR LUSTER, &c.,
PURCHASED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
FANCY MOZAMBIQUES AT 12½c. PER YARD.
The latter will be exhibited on the center section of 4th-av.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
7 SATINS, ALL COLORS, 7
3 NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, 3
7 SILKS, ALL COLORS, 7
7 NEW RIBBONS AND LACES, 7
3 VELVETS, ALL COLORS, 3
7 HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SMALL WARES 7
AT POPULAR PRICES.
737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 83 East 10th-st., near Broadway, has now open an unusually elegant and large assortment of Spring Paris Millinery; choice and latest styles of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open, and are constantly receiving by every steamer, all the latest designs and colorings in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 AND UPWARD.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS FIVE-FRAME,
$2 AND UPWARD.
WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The whole stock is made up of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, and we invite the particular attention of those about FURNISHING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, HOTELS and STEAMERS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GRAND EXPOSITION
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S
SPRING OPENING.
MANTLES AND SUITS,
The latest Paris styles and their own well-known Manufacture.
ALSO,
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE 1861.

IRISH LINENS. At 25, 30, 35, 40 to 90c. yard.	TABLE DAMASKS, At 30, 35, 37½, 40c. to $1 yard.
HUCKABUCK TOWELS At $1, $1 20, $1 35 to $2 50 dozen.	TABLE NAPKINS, At 70, 75, 90c. $1 to $2 per dozen.
LINEN DIAPERS, At $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per piece.	LINEN TOWELINGS, At 8, 9, 10 to 16c. per yard.

ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS,
FROM AUCTION, AT
LESS THAN THE GOLD COST TO IMPORT.

JACONET MUSLINS, At 10, 12, 14, 16 to 22c. yard.	SWISS MUSLINS, At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20 to 30c. yd.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, At 12½, 15, 18, 20 to 25c.	VICTORIA LAWNS, At 12½, 15, 18, 20 to 35c. yd.
Jones's English Cambrics, At 14, 16, 18, 20 to 25c.	WHITE MARSEILLES At 20, 25, 28, 30, 35, to 70c. yd.

ALSO
SPRAGUE'S BEST PRINTS
AT 10c. PER YARD.
ALSO
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
50 per cent. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY,
Between Houston and Prince-sts.

DRESS GOODS.
ON MONDAY
WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK
OF ALL THE
LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED FOR SPRING and SUMMER WEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES KNOWN
FOR TEN YEARS.
WE WILL ALSO
OPEN THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF
READY-MADE DRESSES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS
WORN THIS SEASON IN PARIS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

BLACK SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY
A FULL LINE OF THE
VERY BEST BRANDS IMPORTED,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
KNOWN IN THE MARKET FOR TEN YEARS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

THE NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
Established 1846,
No. 870 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.
MME. E. M. MYERS begs to acquaint her friends and the ladies she has removed to the above address, and trusts for a continuation of their patronage. Mourning, millinery and dressmaking. Ladies own material made up.
Mourning orders executed at eight hours notice.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FOR THE best fitting dresses go to TAYLOR'S, No. 6 Clinton-place, third door from Broadway; his system taught and the latest styles on exhibition.

FLEMING'S SILK AND FELT HATS are the finest and cheapest in the trade; one trial proves the fact. No. 146 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, April 15 and 22,
At 11 o'clock each day,
AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BLOCK BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.
GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY,
And comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration,
COMPRISING
CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, COUPELETS, BAROUCHES, SUMMER COACHES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS, SIX-SEAT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, SUNDOWNS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, DEPOT AND JAGGER WAGONS, LIGHT-TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, to include several ROAD WAGONS AND TROTTING WAGONS, made by Messrs. Brewster, Miner & Stevens, Baldwin, Adams, Marsh, Armstrong, Manville, Kean & Lines, and other well-known makers; also, a line of basket pony phaetons, just manufactured by a well-known firm as a specialty.
All of which will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition as above on and from Monday, 11th inst. The sale of FRIDAY, 15th inst., will comprise about one-half of the stock, ABOUT SIXTY VEHICLES, to be followed on the next FRIDAY, 22d inst., with the balance of the stock, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS.

A LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
(By order of Executors)
OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS
and
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, BOOKS, &c., &c.,
of the
late Dr. McCafferty.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE, AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, April 11, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in house No. 108 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., comprising beds, bedding, carpets, household utensils, dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, three large book-cases, medical and other books, rose-wood piano, parlor suite in brocatel, pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and other other bedroom suites, feather beds, hair and other mattresses, bed clothing, linen, toweling, glass, china, and crockery, coal, potatoes, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE give personal attention to the sale of household furniture, merchandise, &c., &c.
Office No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.
MONDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, walnut etageres, bookcases, wardrobes, parlor suites, washstands, commodes, &c.
Kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN CLINTON-PLACE.—On MONDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 115 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture of the private dwelling, comprising parlor, dining-room and bedroom goods, oil-painting, velvet Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. &c. Catalogues early on Monday morning. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 13 and 14, the entire furniture and fixtures of Lovejoy's Hotel.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY NO. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; Marble and Marbleised Mantels, Tiles, wainscoting Headstones, Monuments; largest variety, cheapest in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HARLEM.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house, three-story and basement, new, and containing all the modern improvements, in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. To a first-class tenant it will be rented for $1,000 a year; possession immediately. Inquire of G. LANDON, Jr., & CO., 3d-av., corner 126th-st., Harlem.

THE VERY FINE THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brick houses, No. 226 47th-st., $13,500, and No. 149 46th-st., $17,000; easy terms; both half a block from Broadway cars; have all improvements; these houses are very low priced, and must be sold. Apply to owner, at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 12 and evening.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE, MUST BE sold immediately—No. 230 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; car routes, three story, high stoop, all improvements, good neighborhood, fine order. $15,750. Carpets, &c., if desired, at a sacrifice. Apply to WM. MILLER, in grocery, corner 8th-av. and 53d-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side; 17 feet front, but having all the conveniences of a full-sized house; the novel arrangement of the street entrances provides for a front dining-room across the entire width of the house; price low and terms to suit.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27—Four-story, brown-stone house and lot, 25x60x120, with all modern improvements, No. 211 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 5TH, Madison and Park avs., embracing several corners; furnished and unfurnished; $40,000 to $200,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, lot 25x200, with fine stable, near Madison-av., Murray Hill; $85,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x53. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

$45,000 FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, on 34th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, on 44th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Inquire on the premises of A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A LARGE FOUR-story, brown-stone house, No. 67 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in complete order. Apply to G. C. HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IN CUMBERland-st., opposite Washington Park, one four-story brown-stone house. Also one three-story in Claremont-av., near Greene-av.; price, $14,500. Also one three-story brick, No. 182 Carlton-av.; price, $11,500. All this property is in first-class locations, and cheap. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 303 Claremont-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a two-story frame dwelling, with a two-story tea-room 20x20; 12 rooms, all in good order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, stationary-tubs, speaking-tubes, furnace and gas, with about four City lots of ground in garden; fruit, shade and lawn, pleasantly situated on high ground; five minutes of steam cars, and three minutes of horse cars; terms made to suit the purchaser. Also, an eight-room house and five City lots within three minutes of steam cars; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner 5th-st.

ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-Jersey, 15 miles from New-York, 1¼ from station—A furnished house of 11 rooms, furnace, stationary tubs, &c., for sale; price, including horse, carriage, two cows, hens, farming implements, and a little over one acre, $8,500; same, with ten acres, $14,000; close by church, schools and Post-office. Call upon or address J. DICKIE, No. 144 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT PELHAM, WITHIN THREE miles of either Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon or New-Rochelle Stations, an elegant stone mansion (150 x50 feet) and 53 acres of land, large and excellent out-buildings, &c., &c. The above place is on the line of the proposed Harlem and Portchester Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A fine property on High-st., near Clinton-av., overlooking the city; house three-story, with extension, containing twelve rooms, all in good order; bath, water, gas, cellar; lot 81x300, running from street to street, with stable, cow-shed, &c.; some fruit. Will sell the whole, or house and part of ground. Address Box No. 5,180 New-York City Post-office.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW LARGE AND CONvenient houses, furnished with every modern improvement, with nine full City lots of ground to each, situated on Waverley-av., Flatbush, within a hundred yards of the cars and a short distance of Prospect Park. Inquire of WM. MATTHEWS, Flatbush, or Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Williamsburg.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.—For sale, about six acres of land with furnished villa, Gate lodge, conservatory and usual out-buildings, fruit, &c., on the new boulevard out of the town of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; for sale cheap or to let. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE ON RIDGE.—COMMANDING magnificent views; five minutes' walk from Montrose Station; elegant residence; 16 rooms; gas, water throughout; stable; 2½ acres; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.

$5,500—A MODERN 2½-STORY COTtage, barn and stable; ½-acre garden, fruit, shade, &c.; finely located, high ground; 5 miles by Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Others, all localities, $3,000 to $10,000, and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, mansion and 258 acres, the residence of C. S. Wainwright, Esq., situated at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale a delightful residence with all necessary out-buildings, and six acres of ground in lawn and garden; thoroughly planted and improved; price $50,000. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE with barn and 2½ acres of land; fine apple-orchard and garden, with a variety of fruits, at East Chester, near Mount Vernon, N. Y.; price, $5,500, $1,500 down; rent, $300. Apply to JAMES PARISH, No. 359 Canal-st., or JOHN G. FAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BLOOMfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot, a house of eleven rooms, with carriage-house, barn, &c.; situated on high ground, and perfectly healthy. Inquire of W. R. MITCHELL & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—"Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished. Terms easy. Apply to
G. C. SATTERLEE,
No. 172 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x55; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO LET—AT FAIRVIEW, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., 30 minutes from foot of Chambers-st., Northern Railroad, a new two-story French-roof house, with all modern city improvements; three minutes' walk from depot; also, two new cottages, five minutes' walk from depot; well adapted for small families; location perfectly healthy; rents moderate. Inquire of S. M. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTY-seven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 660, New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE AND garden lot, west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st., being of brick, two-stories, and high basement, with good cellar, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, in good order and newly painted. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE MILE from Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad; all modern improvements in the house; green-house, orchards, garden, lawns; 25 acres. Apply to ATLANTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 327 Broadway.

TO RENT IN WEST WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA—From May 1, a furnished house, five stories, fourteen rooms; all modern conveniences; rent $1,000 for six months. Apply, for particulars, to S. L., No. 210 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Yonkers for one year, to an unexceptionable family of adults; rent, $1,200. Address R. T., Box No. 2,394 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR AND basement, bath and every convenience; first-class house and neighborhood; location very desirable. No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BOND-ST., WITH twenty rooms; rent $1,800. Apply to C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 39 William-st., between 12 or after 3.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON TO LET OR LEASE.—The house is large, with a fine wide piazza commanding a most picturesque view of the river and surrounding country. The grounds are tastefully arranged, with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard. Fruit is abundant. The out-buildings, carriage-house, Summer kitchen, farmer's cottage, &c., are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times by steam-boat and railroad. Terms easy. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM THE 1ST of May, a pleasant residence on Staten Island, containing twelve rooms, and within five minutes' walk of the ferry at Quarantine; handsome grounds, containing fruit and flowers; also, vegetable garden, which will be put in order. Address M. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 LEXINGTON-AV., two first-class, four-story, brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen by applying at No. 688 from 10 to 4. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, CONTAINING nineteen rooms, handsomely furnished with stable and out-houses, garden and six acres of ground, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, to rent to a private family. Inquire of JOHN W. STERLING, No. 4 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO let, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., at Summer prices. Also parlor and bedroom on third floor. References given and required. No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the Flushing Railroad Station, a large dwelling-house, furnished, with large garden, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York, upstairs.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE OF 90TH-ST., second and third brick houses east of Avenue A; nine rooms each, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, &c.; rent $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, within five minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing, Unionport, Westchester; contains seven rooms, kitchen and laundry, with good-sized garden and stable. Inquire of JAMES BUCHAN, 190 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a large furnished house, beautifully situated on the Narrows, with fine water-front on Bay; eight acres of land; good stable; will be rented at a moderate rate to a good tenant. Address Box No. 435 Post-office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A three-story, high-stoop and basement house, with all the modern improvements in it; No. 207 East 55th-st., 100 feet from 3d-av. Inquire of MICHAEL FLOOD, No. 165 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT, A beautiful cottage for a small family, containing all the modern improvements; $800 on a lease; also, a handsome villa, containing 11 rooms, at $1,000. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, TWO FURnished cottages near the sea and principal hotels. Address GLENN & CO., No. 726 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or JACOB W. MORRIS, at Long Branch, who will show the cottages on application.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY high-stoop Dorchester stone-front house No. 69 West 45th-st.; basement has been arranged for physician's office. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling on 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements and in first-class condition. Apply to J. McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR FIVE MONTHS FROM MAY 15, a completely furnished apartment in Irving-place; six rooms and kitchen on same floor. Address W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THREE-story, brown-stone, high stoop house on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN.

TO RENT IN PHILADELPHIA—A furnished house, 11 rooms, from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent $70 per month. Apply or address No. 252 South 17th-st.

TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—A cottage house, with stable, and five lots of ground, in complete order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 15 West 42d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS IN GOOD ORDER, on second floor of house No. 319 West 43d-st., to a small family.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 31 1ST-AV. AND FURniture for sale; suitable for a boarding-house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building No. 82 Beekman-st., with or without power; also, stable, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 9th-st. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st., or to B. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR FINE LOFTS IN building No. 182 Fulton-st., corner new Church; fine north light; office and water-closet on first loft; will lease for four years to desirable parties. Apply on the premises, or at LLOYD'S, No. 7 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the fine, large marble building No. 10 Maiden-lane; suitable for an importer of fancy goods, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c. Inquire of MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 10 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, FIRST, SECOND, and third lofts, No. 632 Broadway, at one-half the usual rent; also, rooms, lofts, and floors, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway.

A.—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

STORE TO RENT—ON 8TH-AV., WITH good basement; size 22x90. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BUILDING to lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 195 Church-st.; rent $4,800; suitable for commission business.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 1,279 BROADWAY. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND loft of No. 787 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Apply in the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 465 8TH-AV. APPLY to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER'S ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—Donated by Mr. W. H. Gunther to the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York, and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Indigent Widows and Sick.
Peremptory sale.
The splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, L. I., having been donated by Mr. W. H. Gunther, son of the deceased C. G. Gunther, to the above-named two benevolent societies, the trustees of this magnificent gift have decided to have the same laid out in lots and sold at public auction by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

On Thursday, April 14,

1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
The elegant and spacious mansion and out-buildings, in best repair, together with an acre of land, tastefully laid out, also,
EIGHTY-TWO LOTS.
This fine property is most beautifully situated on high ground on the northern border of the village, overlooking it in every direction, and having most extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country.
The Long Island, South Side and Brooklyn Central Railroads run twenty trains daily to and from the City, giving easy access within twenty-five minutes, at a commutation of $50 per annum, the station being within ten minutes' walk of the property. Horse-cars leave every twenty minutes for New-York, starting within a few hundred feet of the property.
The easy and commodious access the healthy and beautiful village now enjoys have made the same equal, if not superior, to almost any other in the vicinity, and business men, mechanics, clerks, &c., can reach their residence in the village in almost as short a time and much more comfortably than those living in the upper part of the City.
In addition to these attractions we may add that Mr. A. T. Stewart has bought, and is now improving, the tract of land in direct line with the property in question, and the improvement of his can only add to the value of this property.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash and auctioneer's fee on day of sale, forty per cent. on the 2d day of May, balance of fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage, or at the option of the purchaser.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.; or to
C. ALTHOF, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place;
E. SAUER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of
NO. 366 BROADWAY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of H. M. Garvin, Esq., referee:
BROADWAY.—The valuable extra large lot of ground with five-story brick store, known as No. 366 Broadway, east side, between Franklin and White sts., lot 25x150 feet; 65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL AT AUCtion at 3 P. M., April 11, at Carpenter's Hotel, in Morrisania, five houses and sixty-three city lots of ground, the best located property in the town. Terms accommodating, title perfect; a rare chance. The 2:30 train from 26th-st. arrives in time. Can return at 4:50, 6:30. For particulars apply to Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., or of JOHN BRODHEAD, on the premises, Fulton-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the best [illegible] Apply on the premises [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE,
23d-st. Miss PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOMEly furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, bath-room, dining-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of three very large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for the Summer or year, on reasonable terms, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED floor in a private dwelling, near Madison-square; a rare opportunity for a party of gentlemen. Address D. R., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor to let with board to gentleman and wife; terms $20; also one or two rooms on third floor. No. 222 West 47th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church, a bright, cheerful suite of rooms, in a small family, with home comforts; private table if desired; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN WISHING PERMANENT rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, without board, can apply at No. 30 Union-square.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE TAKen in a private family, in first class brown-stone house No. 357 West 29th-st., (No. 23 Lamartine-place;) reasonable terms.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room; suitable for a gentleman or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE, (NO. 51 East 10th-st.)—Two doors west of Broadway, handsomely-furnished room to let; first-class restaurant opposite; no moving in the Spring.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., a handsome parlor and bedroom to rent, with first-class board, and third-story large room; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, FROM MAY 1, handsomely furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen, with or without private table; Frenchmen cook.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDroom to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A STABLE WANTED FOR HIRE, between 4th and 7th avs. and 10th and 24th sts.; stalls must be on ground floor. Address, stating terms, E. PORTER, Union Club, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 118 *Times* office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Apr. 16, at 7 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Wednesday, April 20, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 43 North River.)
Old Line—Low Freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 232 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale the center-board sloop yacht CHARLOTTE now moored at East Greenwich, R. I. She was built by Heneshoff, at Bristol, R. I., in the Spring of 1868. Is about forty feet long; has wire standing rigging and patent steering-wheel; cabin six feet high; two state-rooms, water-closet and wash-basin with tank; two berths in cabin and ample locker-room; two berths in forecastle; is a fast sailer and superior sea-boat, easy and dry; her bedding, glass and china go with her. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BINNEY, No. 37 South Main-st., Providence, R. I.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—THE bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12½c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Governors of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 13th inst. Poll to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1½ o'clock P. M.
APRIL 6, 1870. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CAUTION.—$100,000 REWARD TO ANY one who can equal or surpass the great independent business and medical clairvoyant, Mrs. LINWOOD, in love affairs, causing speedy marriages, bringing together those long separated; she was never known to fail; has that great French secret for luck and prosperity; likeness, name and numbers. No. 230 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. No gents.

LOOK HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MADAME ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager.
TENTH WEEK
of the dramatic event of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 9 (64 representations) by upwards of
184,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
TEN PREMIERES,
SIX SECONDES,
TWENTY-FIVE CORYPHEES,
THE GREAT AJAX,
DEMON CANCAN,
GRAND SPANISH BALLET,
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET,
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE,
GREAT SNAKE BALLET,
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Additional novelties for Easter Monday.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
FIRST WEEK OF R. STICKNEY
FIRST WEEK OF R. STICKNEY
ON SIX BAREBACK HORSES.
ON SIX BAREBACK HORSES.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
GREAT MILITARY ORCHESTRA.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND INFANT SON,
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
WILLIAM CONRAD,
HENRY NORTH,
THE TROUPE OF EDUCATED DOGS,
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
JOE PENTLAND,
AND THE
MOST ARTISTIC CIRCUS TROUPE
IN THE WORLD.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
Admission, 50c. Children under ten, 25c.; reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On MONDAY, April 18, at 8 P. M.,
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
will be given, inaugurating the Bazaar, which will open on the following day, at 2 P. M., at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, (Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.,)
IN BEHALF OF
THE SHELTERING ARMS,
AN ASYLUM FOR
CRIPPLED, INCURABLE AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
The high order of talent generously placed at the disposal of the management will warrant the public in expecting such an entertainment as has been rarely if ever enjoyed in this City.
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
Under CARL BERGMAN.
The eminent pianists,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS.
The distinguished Prima Donna,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto.
Senor LA FRANC,
Herr CANDIDUS, Herr REMMERTZ.
Herr WERNER,
Violoncellist to His Majesty the Emperor.
THE ARION SOCIETY,
(Kindly tendering their services.)
Box-office will open for the sale of tickets Monday morning, 11th inst. Reserved seats, $2. Boxes, $10.

STEINWAY HALL—PATTI TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
MISS CARLOTTI PATTI'S LAST CONCERT.
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by
RITTER, SARASARTI, SQUIRES, HERMANNS.
First appearance of the highly distinguished Contralto, Miss CLARA PERL.
Mr. G. W. COLBY .... Musical Director
Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Seats can be secured this (Sunday) evening from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the ticket-office of Steinway Hall.

OLMPIC THEATER.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET,
AND
LAST MATINEES.
MONDAY NEXT,
An entirely new version of
MACBETH,
With all the original music.
MACBETH .... GEO. L. FOX

BOWERY THEATER.
The world-renowned CLODOCHE TROUPE. New Drama, JEW OF SOUTHWARK. New Pantomime, LA JOCRISSE, by the Clodoche Troupe. Sixteen Songs and Dances by the Star Troupe.

DR. RIMMER'S PAINTING OF VENUS AND CUPID may be seen for a few days at DUNHAM & SON'S piano rooms, No. 831 Broadway. Exhibition free. Hours from 12 to 4.

WHO AM I?—AM I IN THE LINE OF IMprovement and promotion? In what calling can I succeed best? A careful phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will reveal the facts in the case.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL, (FOR BOYS,)
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
Spring Term begins April 13.
For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

$2 50—WRITING.—BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Spelling, French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, $5 each, taught privately day and evening. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, CLASsical and Mathematical Institute, corner 6th-av. and 45th-st. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY an experienced German teacher. Address TEACHER, No. 4 Allen-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N.Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS A FINE VOCALIST and pianist, desires to accompany a family to Europe as governess or companion; she speaks French, and is accustomed to society and travel; highest references given and required. Address M. D. R., No. 227 West 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST.—Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES beg to inform their friends and the public that by special request they have consented to give lessons by the month, so as to afford an opportunity to those who calculate on leaving the City early. Books open daily at the College.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD, SERVICEable family horses, driven seven years by present owner, and never sick, with their harness, blankets, &c. Also one Germantown carriage, made by Wood Brothers, and one Park phaeton, made by Brewster, of Broome-st. To be seen at CASSIN'S livery stable, 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees in whom was vested the fee simple of the premises known as the Tontine Building, in this City, an election of five persons, as such other trustees, will be held in Room No. 1, in said building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The owners of the several surviving shares are requested to attend at the above time and place, pursuant to the 7th article of the Constitution of this Association, to nominate such persons as then and there to be elected.—New-York, April 8, 1870.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, } Committee
WILLIAM T. HORN,

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY,—PETER DELAP and MICHAEL SOLAN against JOHN B. SMITH.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by this Court receiver of the partnership property and effects of the firm of Delap, Smith & Co. All debts due or owing to said firm must be paid only to the undersigned or his order, and all persons are forbidden to negotiate any notes or drafts drawn in favor of said firm.—Dated April 9, 1870. ISAAC N. WATERBURY [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
as
MACBETH,
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name, and
on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
In Lord Lytton's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
will make his first appearance in New-York in five years, in the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
and
TOODLES,
performed by him 200 times in this City.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING
will be presented Tom Taylor's last new comedy,
MEN AND ACRES.
Produced with new and appropriate scenery, new music and new appointments.
The piece will include the following: Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. B. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. MILTON HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss CLAYTON.
IN REHEARSAL, TWO OF THE FINEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES,
which will be produced for the first time in many years.
In preparation, several novelties.
A MATINEE WILL SHORTLY BE GIVEN.

HIPPODROME PARISIEN.
GRAND ARENIC EXPOSITION.
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
Will inaugurate the season of 1870 by presenting a
GORGEOUS HIPPODRAMATIC PAGEANT
in the
MAMMOTH EMPIRE SKATING RINK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 64th-st.,
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 11.
ARENIC MATINEES EACH DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EQUESTRIAN FEATS EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
(Doors open one hour previous.)
Admission, 50c.; children under ten (10) years, 25c.
The management announces the presentation of not only
THE LARGEST CIRCUS,
BUT THE BEST COMPANY
EVER ORGANIZED IN THE WORLD,
Including Miss Jeannette Watson and Mlle. Zerlina Loretto, equestriennes.
First appearance in ten years of the GREAT ITALIAN BARE-BACK EQUESTRIAN, Senor SEBASTIAN, and that epitome of talent and beauty, HIS SON ROMEO. Mr. FRANK PASTOR, CHAMPION SOMERSAULT EQUESTRIAN, from Cirque Napoleon, Paris, first appearance in 8 years. LA JEUNE BURT, the Intrepid Hurdle Rider. Mr. CHARLES CONRAD and TALENTED SONS. THE DENZER FAMILY OF ACROBATS.
CHARLES RIVERS, FOUR-HORSE RIDER,
Robert Johnson, Franklin, Lazelle, Sherwood, Demais, together with a double company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Trapezists, &c. SAM LONG and WILLIAM AYMAR, Clowns. The renowned Lion Performer, Mr. PIERCE, will enter the Den of Lions at each performance and execute marvelous feats.
WALTER WATERMAN .... Equestrian Director.
THE FIRST GRAND STREET PAGEANT,
with the Golden Chariots, and the live lion loose in the streets, will be given on MONDAY, April 11, (weather permitting; if unfavorable, first clear day,) leaving the Mammoth Rink at 10 A. M., and pass down 3d-av. to 34th-st., thence to 3d-av., down 3d-av. to Bowery, to Canal, to Broadway, up Broadway to 34th-st., to 3d-av., thence to 64th-st., the place of exhibition. No afternoon performance will be given on the day of parade. The first performance will be given on MONDAY evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
NINTH WEEK
OF
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
SIGNIFICANT
COMEDY
OF
FROU FROU!
*** MATINEE of FROU FROU SATURDAY at 2.
*** EXTRA FROU FROU Matinee WEDNESDAY, April 20.
*** Seats secured twelve days in advance.
*** Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will not be received at the door of this theater.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
First week of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

MAYNE REID ON BYRON.—AT STEINway Hall, MONDAY, April 18, the anniversary of the poet's death. JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., will preside. Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at the Hall.

CONCERT OF THE GERMAN LIEDERkranz Society, at their hall, No. 35 East 4th-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 8½ o'clock. A limited number of tickets at $1 sold to strangers, if introduced by members.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FRENCH woman as nurse in a family going to Europe. Apply to her present employer, No. 14 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for her nurse, who has lived with her for the last three years, with a family going to Europe; she is an excellent traveler, kind and attentive in sickness. Inquire at No. 74 West 35th-st., on Monday, April 11, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class, single man, who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful, good driver; will be highly recommended by first-class gentlemen whom he has lived with. Call or address for two days W. D., private stable, No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business; good references can be given from his last place. Apply at Classon-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., fourth house from Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WIDOW ABOUT GIVING UP house on account of her health, desires a place for her boy (aged 13) in the country, for one year or longer if mutually satisfied; none but Christian parties need apply. Call on or address SOLDIER'S WIDOW, No. 353 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation in a small private family as waiter; can clean and burnish silver; is a good valet; understands gentleman's hunting appointments, shooting, &c., or to attend to an invalid; age 25; strictly sober; two years' reference. Address E. R., No. 123 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; has one child 2 years old; seven years' City reference; leaves on account of his employer selling out. Call or address J. P., for two day, No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; has one child seven years old; City reference; leaves on account of his employer selling out. Call or address for two days No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER'S situation by a Protestant married man with one child; understands his business; the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 271 Canal-st., or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who speaks German and English, to make himself generally useful, as porter in a private family, hotel or boarding-house. Address ED. KOSSUTH, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or book-keeper in a first-class house; can give the best of reference; has kept books for two years. Address J. T. B., Box 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address A. G., Box No. 2 Englewood, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXperience, who understands making all kinds of dye-woods, as superintendent of a dye-wood mill; best reference required. Address DYE-WOOD, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARMER to take a good farm of 125 acres on shares; north side of Long Island; a married man with good reference can apply at No. 126 Madison-av., from 8 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR AMERican girl as chambermaid and laundress in a small private family; best references required. Call at No. 342 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN TO GO A short distance in the country to work in a garden and take care of horses. Address H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FARMER WANTED.—WANTED, A PROTestant man and wife, Scotch, English or German, without children, or but one or two; the man must be a good, practical, plain gardener and farmer, not over 35 years old. Address for one week F. A. STOW, Troy, N. Y.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE man, who understands flowers, fruit and vegetables, and is disposed to make himself useful; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 63 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 58 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician. [illegible]

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Rejoicings of the Reformers Over the Work Completed.

Final Disbandment of Their Forces.

The Speeches and Letters of Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, John G. Whittier, Lucretia Mott, Fred. Douglass, and Many Others.

The final commemorative exercises of the old Anti-Slavery Society were held in Apollo Hall yesterday, beginning in the morning, lasting all day and through the greater part of the evening. The Hall was moderately filled, by far the majority of those present being ladies. Among the audience were many dressed in the garb peculiar to the Quaker sect, and also many colored people. On the platform, which was adorned with several large baskets of flowers, were seated Wendell Phillips, the venerable Lucretia Mott, C. C. Burleigh, Mary Grew, A. M. Powell, A. Tappan, Stephen Foster, Julia Ward Howe, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Mr. Garnett, George W. Julian, Fred. Douglass, J. T. Sargent, and many others.

A little after 10, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS called the meeting to order, and congratulated the members that they were in the full noon of a day the very dawn of which they hardly believed that they should live to see, and that they stood at the very goal of their long efforts. The nation itself, in its organic law, had constitutionally adopted the original pledge of the Society—to secure for the colored race all their rights as men and citizens. Their work as an organization was therefore accomplished, their promise fulfilled, and there was nothing left for them to do but to thank God and throw their strength into other channels more fitting for the hour which now dawns upon them, and the new work which now opens before them. According to the custom of the Society, they would therefore spend a few minutes in silent prayer.

A pause of about three minutes ensued. After singing "Our Nation's Free," several letters were read from J. G. Whittier, Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi; Charles Sumner, G. S. Boutwell, Schuyler Colfax, Thomas Garret, W. D. Kelley, Seth Hunt, Senator Drake, J. W. Forney, W. W. Brown and many others.

LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your telegraphic invitation to attend the rejoicing meeting of your Society at New-York on the 9th inst; and regret that public duties, which have a prior claim on my time, prevent its acceptance. But, though not present, I shall heartily rejoice with you that, as the nation has made all men within its limits free, the same commanding voice of the people has proclaimed that they shall all have that potential ballot in their hands which will protect their freedom and their rights. In great haste, but truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A. M. POWELL.

LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

A. M. Powell, Esq., New-York:

SIR: Were the demands of the office I hold less imperative, I should certainly be present at the meeting to be held in New-York on the 9th inst., to commemorate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This is the crown of glory upon the entire Anti-Slavery policy of the country. It is a marvel, a miracle, that in ten years such changes have been wrought! Slavery abolished, the slaves raised to citizens, and the nation changed in its ideas and purposes. Liberty is of God and it cannot perish. Very truly,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATE CHAMBER, April 8, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: You propose to celebrate the triumph of equal rights at the ballot-box, and at the same time to abandon that famous shibboleth by which you once rallied the country against Slavery. It was said of WOLFE, the conqueror at Quebec, that he died in the arms of victory, and such will be the fortune of your noble Society. "They run!" was the voice that fell on the ears of the expiring General. "Who run?" he exclaimed. "The enemy," was the answer. "Now God be praised! I will die in peace," said he, and his battle ended.

The Anti-Slavery Society may now die in peace—Slavery is ended. But I do not doubt that the same courage and fidelity which, through long years, warred against this prodigious barbarism will continue determined to the end in protecting and advancing the work now begun.

I do not think the work finished so long as the word "white" is allowed to play any part in legislation; so long as it constrains the Courts in naturalization; so long as it rules public conveyances, steamboats and railroads; so long as it bars the doors of houses bound by law to receive people for food and lodging, or licensed as places of amusement; so long as it is inscribed on our common schools; nor do I think the work finished until the power of the nation is recognized, supreme and beyond question, to fix the definition of a republican government, and to enforce the same by the perfect maintenance of rights everywhere throughout the land, according to the promises of the Declaration of Independence, without any check or hindrance from the old Pro-Slavery pretension of State Rights. It must be understood that every State, while perfectly free in the local administration, is subject to the supremacy of the nation whenever it touches the rights of man, so that, according to the ancient words of DEMOSTHENES, the law shall be "a general ordinance, *equal and alike to all.*" Let there be equality before the law, and all [illegible] assured.

[illegible] count me always as your devoted and [illegible] fellow-worker. Accept my thanks for the invitation with which you have honored me.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

The Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 4th March, 1870.

DEAR FRIEND: I am not able to attend the closing meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but if the spirit can go where the body does not, I shall be with you. I shall unite with you in thanksgiving to God for the blessed privilege of laboring in the cause of the poor and enslaved—a labor which has been its own great reward, and in which all seeming losses have been gains, from the small and apparently hopeless beginning of the Anti-slavery movement, nearly forty years ago, to the hour when not only slavery, but the prejudice of color and the distinctions of caste are forever prohibited by the amended Constitution of the country.

Thirty-seven years ago I assisted in the formation of this Society at Philadelphia. A mere handful of us came together from New-England, the Middle States and Ohio, mostly strangers to each other, without much personal consideration at home and utterly unknown in the strange city where we met, representing nothing but a few newly-formed anti-slavery associations, with the entire influences of Church and State against us, and laid the foundation of a society which, under God, has moved the world. Who of us has ever regretted that early consecration to freedom and duty? Who of us does not unite with one whose voice has cheered us through the long struggle—always wise, brave and hopeful—in the declaration that there has been no such thing as sacrifice in this labor of love?

At this hour remembering the mighty cost of the final triumph which we celebrate, let no word of boasting escape us. Not unto us belongs the consummation but unto Him who answered the sorrowful sighing of the prisoners with "terrible things in righteousness." It is no time for self-exultation, and congratulation. Not as we hoped and prayed for has the destruction of slavery and caste been accomplished, but by the dread arbitrament of battle and over the [illegible] graves of the young life of the nation. It is enough for us to know that we have been favored to see our several places of duty on the side of the Divine Providence, and to hold them faithfully to the last; that we have had a part, however small, in the great work of human redemption.

Today the American Anti-Slavery Society ceases, because its work is done, but the enthusiasm of [illegible] which called it into existence, I trust still [illegible] with us, although our heads are frosted by [illegible]. If we are, some of us, too worn and weary for active labor, let us at least give our word of cheer and sympathy to those who are to take our places, and make the liberty so dearly purchased a blessing to all.

It is hard to say farewell. But we part now to meet hereafter, in spirit if not in person, in every wise and Christian effort, which shall have in view the well being of man. Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

After the reading of the letters the following resolutions were read and laid over for action at a private meeting of the Society:

Resolved, That in the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment we see the fulfillment of the pledge which the anti-slavery movement made to the colored population of the United States, to secure to them all the rights and privileges which belonged to them as men and as American citizens.

Resolved, That while social prejudices, anarchy and the rule of the assassins at the South, and the ignorance, lack of organization and landless poverty which [illegible] a time weaken the black, will all contribute to make the exercise of these rights neither easy nor always safe for years to come, still, since the voting class are never permanently wronged without its own consent, we feel that we may safely trust our clients to the general influences of civilization and Christianity.

Resolved, That, thanking Almighty God for the marvelous and unexampled quickness with which it has pleased Him to do His great work, penitent for the guilty past and grateful for the triumphant and undeserved present, we welcome our wronged equal to our side, promising him henceforth to make every effort to secure to him a safe exercise of his rights; the present opportunity for social enjoyments, for intellectual and moral improvement; relaxing no whit of our watch and aid until no vestige is left in social, civil and religious life of that hateful prejudice which has hitherto poisoned and disgraced our entire legislation, and we do,

Therefore, Now disband the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Rev. JOHN F. SARGENT made a few general remarks of congratulation, after which the venerable LUCRETIA MOTT was introduced and received with loud applause. From the bad location of the reporters' table, the lady's voice was almost inaudible; but she said, in substance, that all praise for their success belonged to God. Faith, through good and evil report, had brought them out triumphant, but they had never anticipated a victory like the present in their day. They should be cheerful and happy at their success. As an old person, she liked to look back on the small beginning, and contrast it with the great result. The seed sown in weakness had come up in power. Mrs. MOTT went into the early history of the Anti-Slavery Society, and paid a tribute to Mr. GARRISON, and hoped that they were all now prepared to give general acclaim to this great event.

Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH paid a tribute to those who were not with them in the body. It seemed strange that congratulations now came to them from the very places whence formerly came maledictions and efforts to extinguish their cause.

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN said that he did not remember the time when he was not a friend of equal and impartial suffrage for men and for women too. He had given the strength of his manhood to this cause. Twenty years ago he defended the abolitionists in Congress. They were met today to exchange their congratulations over a great national rejoicing. Yet there was a feeling of sadness. The South still resembled, in many points, the South of nine years ago. He thought in the beginning that the rebels' lands should be confiscated and parceled out among the soldiers and sailors. That would have laid the foundation of a real democracy on the ruins of the rebellion. "Conscientious scruples" on the part of some men, prevented the success of this plan. He thought, further, that some of the most conspicuous of the rebel leaders should have been executed. He did not demand vengeance, but justice. It seemed to him, today, a pitiful thing that since the close of the war not a man had been punished. These were mistakes, yet we would outlive their consequences as we had outlived those of other mistakes still greater. Whatever errors might be committed in the future, we would not be permitted to halt in the grand march of events in which the hand of God is leading us.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER praised Mr. JULIAN, and said that there was not a man or woman but would regret that he was not to be returned to Congress.

Miss MARY GREW, of Philadelphia, eulogized a Mr. LEWIS. She further said that she was used to struggling and being threatened and denounced, but it was strange to hear naught now but greetings and congratulations. They could only shake hands in unutterable thanksgiving for the present, and feel that they had been blessed even more than they had blessed.

Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT (colored) shared in the feelings of gratification at the abolition of slavery and of regret at the breaking-up of the Society. Thirty-three years ago he had made his maiden speech on the platform of the Anti-Slavery Society, and he was glad to see those about him now who were on the platform then. He could not but feel that a great work had been done.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT rose to say that the blacker the speaker the better she liked him. She then wished every one to remember that the Anti-Slavery Society was the cause of the abolition of Slavery.

Mr. E. M. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, read a letter from ROBERT PURVIS, and paid a warm tribute to Mr. PHILLIPS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was introduced and greeted with loud applause. He preferred to rejoice at the accomplishment of the great work of the Society rather than to waste time in eulogistic remarks on their labors. The sun did not seem to him to rise as it used to. The completeness of the work was a source of wonder. Who ten years ago would have foretold what has now occurred? Then he looked for insult and buffeting, and was seldom disappointed. Now civility was the rule and insult the exception. The change was vast and wonderful. Now negroes were eligible not only to the Senate but to the Presidential chair. They were recognized as men by the very party which had tried so hard to keep them down. The Democratic Party would now make concessions to obtain the colored vote. All he ever asked was fair play. The colored citizens must now make their own future. Mr. DOUGLASS said that he did not like to give all the thanks to Heaven; he liked to thank those men and women who had given their lives to this work. He always suspected those who gave all their thanks to God. He said the condition of the Indians was now the greatest reproach that could be hurled at the American Government.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, feeling that some one on the platform had not been praised enough, eulogized Mrs. MOTT, and hoped she would always be present with them. She condoled with Mr. JULIAN in his being defeated for Congress, and said that the bravest generals had an occasional furlough, but they were always sent back to the front. Mrs. HOWE spoke of the anti-slavery movement as it had looked to an outsider. She rejoiced that our daughters were in the future to be polished corners in the temple of the State.

The audience then joined in singing the "Hymn of the Republic."

After the singing, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM said that the occasion was too great and significant to find adequate expression in words. He believed in remembering and thanking men for what had been done. The only God he knew was the God that lives in human hearts, and makes his manifestations through human actions in the history of the world. He referred in glowing language to the work which this Society had accomplished and to the great reforms which are yet to come.

He was followed by Mr. FOSTER, who opposed the dissolution of the Society, and HENRY C. WRIGHT, who indulged in many reminiscences of the achievements of the Society and the men and women who had been engaged in its work.

The proceedings were fittingly closed with some remarks by WENDELL PHILLIPS, who concluded with calling upon Mr. WRIGHT to propose an adjournment *sine die*, to be considered with the resolutions given above in a private meeting of the members.

The audience was then dismissed, and the members of the society assembled in an adjoining room to consider the question of a final dissolution. This action was opposed by Mrs. TAPPAN and Mr. FOSTER, and argued by Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. BURLEIGH, Mr. DOUGLASS, Mr. WRIGHT, and others, and the resolution was finally adopted, the society having been in session upwards of eight hours.

Social Reunion of Anti-Slavery Advocates—Addresses of Rev. W. H. Channing, Hon. Geo. W. Julian and Others.

A large audience of both sexes and colors assembled at Apollo Hall last evening, for the purpose of holding a commemoration or social reunion of those who have for years past directed their efforts to the overthrow of Slavery and the elevation of the colored race. The proceedings of the occasion were very interesting. Seated on the stage were Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass, C. C. Burleigh, Rev. Mr. Ray, Aaron M. Powell, Rev. Mr. Tappan, Rev. W. H. Channing, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, and other prominent workers in the Anti-slavery cause.

After a few opening remarks by Mr. AARON M. POWELL, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, who presided, and the rendering of two choice sentimental solos by volunteer singers, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE read an original poem written for the occasion.

Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING was then introduced. His remarks might be styled "drawing lessons from the past." He said that having been pledged to the cause of liberty since 1833 he supposed he had a right to address the audience. He then pictured the hall of the House of Representatives at the National Capitol, when during the war, it was used as a hospital for the [illegible] Federal army, and wounded soldiers of the [illegible], and where GERRITT SMITH addressed the inmates, and brought them the good tidings of salvation. From this he reverted to the time when the late Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, standing in that same Capitol, in that same hall, before the war, dared the Southern leaders to do their worst. They never, Mr. CHANNING said, recovered from that blow. The memory of the past is the lesson for the future, and they must learn from it to fight the system of caste as earnestly as in the years gone by they had fought the system of Slavery. He demanded that the symbol of political peerage shall be a symbol of social, moral and mental peerage; and until that is acknowledged the work of the friends of liberty would not be accomplished. Mr. CHANNING then proceeded to state the circumstances connected with his appointment as Chaplain of the Congressional House of Representatives, narrating how, when placed in that position, he invited Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT to occupy his place on one occasion in "the church of the nation." It had been said of him (CHANNING) by one who differed from him on religious grounds, but agreed with him on the question of human freedom, that "though wrong God-ward, he was right on the goose," a sentiment that might appear rather strong, but was well meant by him who uttered it. He was told that the reason why he had been made Chaplain was because of all men in Washington he best represented the Christian conscience. He thought the work of freedom would not be complete, so far as the negro was concerned, until FRED. DOUGLASS occupied a seat in the United States Senate, and the Presidency, the Supreme Court of the United States, the pulpit, the bar, and every other avenue of respectability was open to the colored man.

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN, of Indiana, said that the present was a season of reminiscences, and he intended to contribute his share. When LINCOLN entered on his term of office all powers lay prostrate at the feet of Slavery. It had been actually proposed to prevent Congress from ever meddling with the question of Slavery. The Senate was a citadel of rebels. But the rebels lacked brains to hold on to their constitutional powers, and in firing on the old flag they insured the destruction of Slavery. We thought then that the stars in the old flag were for the whites and the stripes for the blacks. To perpetuate Slavery, he said, we put in command of our armies MCCLELLAN, BUELL, HALLECK, FITZ JOHN PORTER, and a host of other scoundrels who believed in Slavery but not in the war. The very devil himself was then, as now, the leader of the Democratic Party. But we took the negroes on our side, and Congress offered them their freedom if they would help us to put daylight through the bodies of their masters. We were in a difficulty and sought to get out by black ropes. The speaker thought that much of the present good was due to ANDREW JOHNSON'S obstructive policy, and that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was a necessary sequence of the adoption of the Fourteenth. He believed in giving the devil his due, and, this being a season of thanksgiving, he thought they ought to thank Satan and his friends for all they had done for them. He regretted that he had not known more of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but his own State had kept him busy in his missionary work. He was glad that he had been privileged to be here on this occasion.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT had alwas felt that she could sit all night at an anti-slavery meeting; but she wanted other subjects touched on, not merely woman's rights, but land reform, and a home for all. She wanted them to be friends all around, and not spend their time in calling the Democracy hard names. Eight hours' labor for the Irish might perhaps be brought in, and she hoped that to-morrow night the great subject of peace would be brought up.

A recess of half an hour was taken at 10 o'clock, for social reunion, after which short congratulatory addresses were made by WENDELL PHILLIPS and FRED. DOUGLASS, after which the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Tweed—Letter From the Great Sachem—Speeches, Balloons, Fire-works, &c.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Democrats was held last evening in what is known as the "Tweed Plaza," at the junction of East Broadway and Canal-street. The meeting was gotten up under the auspices of "The Young Men's Democratic Wm. M. Tweed Club," for the avowed purpose of sustaining Senator TWEED in the course he has taken at Albany in regard to the City charter. It was a success so far as numbers were concerned. But it should be remembered that it was Saturday night, that the Seventh Ward in that locality is very populous, and that there was a large amount of money expended for gunpowder, balloons, fire-works, Chinese lanterns, banners and music. As to the latter item, Finks' Washington Band furnished the crowd with some of their best tunes in good style. The Wm. M. Tweed Club in full force marched into the "Plaza," bearing an illuminated banner on which was a good likeness of Mr. TWEED. Over his portrait were these words, "Let us muster men for law and order. It will be our shield." Beneath were the following words, "Let justice strike the blow when ingrates dare the field."

The speakers of the evening were Messrs. DANIEL B. BIRDSALL, Judge GEORGE M. CURTIS, of the Marine Court, JOHN U. ANDREWS, a lawyer, and JOHN B. FELLOWS, Assistant District-Attorney. Their speeches were all brief and to the point. The burden of all was, sustain Mr. TWEED under the present circumstances. The audience, by their repeated cheers, and by various other modes of showing their enthusiasm, seemed to agree with the speakers.

Mr. TWEED was not present, as was expected, but toward the close of the meeting Assistant Alderman JOHN GALVIN, of the Seventh Ward, read the following letter from that gentleman:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1870.

Judge E. J. Shandly, &c.:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have received your invitation with pardonable delight and personal gratitude. The generous confidence and unwavering friendship of constituents toward a public servant is his highest praise. Duties of an urgent public character compel me to be absent; they of course are superior to political pleasure, or to the pleasant society of friends. I am thankful also for the opportunity you have afforded me of now emphasizing the particular public services in municipal legislation of my dear friend and faithful colleague, Senator BRADLEY, all throughout this session. In political contests, as in military battles, the person happening to be at the head of forces at the moment of victory obtains the primary credit, and his name becomes most conspicuous at the early bulletin. Yet there are always among his associates and soldiers those who perhaps deserve more credit. Accident recently gave me a newspaper prominence. Democrats tried and true were obtaining the great results; but I say unfeignedly that Senator BRADLEY deserves more credit than I do. He was always alert; he could not be overawed nor bullied; he was indefatigable; he was prudent withal; his counsel was wise and incessant; his logical eloquence was often made potent, and when courtesy was most appropriate, his amenity of manner won for our cause many friends.

There were others among rural Senators, and among our own City Members of Assembly to whom I would also like to invite your kindness, and yet I dare say you will not fail to remember them without my aid. I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, upon the restoration of municipal rights. I trust our victory will, by wise use of its fruits, result in raising our party above the plane of selfish aggrandizement, and redound to the harmony and success of our majestic party in this metropolis and throughout the State and Union.

WM. M. TWEED.

Placards were pasted all over the stand and the surrounding ground to the effect, "We will sustain our Senator." The assemblage broke up at a late hour with enthusiasm unabated.

BAY-OIL SMUGGLING.

Examination in the Aspinwall Case—Testimony of Two Custom-House Officers.

Additional testimony was given before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, in the case of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, a wholesale druggist, of No. 86 William-street, charged with having a large quantity of smuggled bay oil and oil of cloves in his possession. It was represented that about $20,000 worth of smuggled bay oil was stored at the Custom-house, having been seized by Capt. CHALKERS, of the Surveyor's office, on the premises of the different drug firms. Mr. EDWARD B. W. RESTIEAUX, of the Boston Custom-house, deposed as follows: Know defendant; had seen him before on the 5th of February; he was accompanied by Capt. CHALKERS, who asked the defendant if he had oil of bay, and what it was worth; on being shown the oil, Capt. CHALKERS asked the defendant if he thought the duty had been paid on it; the defendant replied that he didn't think it had; witness saw some bottles containing oil of cloves in the defendant's vault, and asked the defendant if any duty had been paid on them; the defendant said he was satisfied that there had not; there were fourteen bottles of bay oil and fifty-seven bottles of oil of cloves seized. The witness testified, on cross-examination, that he had served in the army, and also that he had been in the apothecary business. Subsequently Capt. JAMES S. CHALKERS mentioned that Mr. ASPINWALL told him the price of bay oil was $15 50 per pound, and that the latter delivered over to the Custom-house 108 bottles of oil of bay, and 291 pounds of oil of cloves, which had been brought into this port without paying duty. The examination will be resumed on Wednesday next. Assistant District-Attorney PHELPS appears for the Government.

Wills Before the Surrogate—The Hertsel Case and the Last Testament of G. P. Rogers.

The examination in the case of the will of WM. HERTZEL was commenced before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday. ANDREW W. LEGGAT was examined, and testified that he had known the testator about twenty-six years; that he was very intimate with him, having belonged to two or three associations of which he was a member. Testator, in his earlier days, was very lively socially, and formed very warm friendships; was tender in his affections, and was a very loveable companion; about twenty years ago he became changed in this respect, from some private cause; he did not have the same buoyancy of spirits as before; about 1860 he had a difficulty with his partner, and grew more morose. The witness related several incidents in his experience with the testator, which he thought tended to show a weakening of his intellect.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned until Saturday, April 16.

The will of the late GEORGE PAXTON ROGERS, Esq., of this City, who died on the 24th ultimo, was yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Mr. ROGERS leaves a property valued at $1,500,000, and the bulk of it is bequeathed to his nephews and nieces. The executors of the will are Messrs. JEFFERSON C. CODDINGTON, WM. C. RHINELANDER and WILLIAM E. CHRISHOLEM, and the heirs, the wife of Mr. CHRISHOLEM, MARY R. STEWART and three children of Mr. RHINELANDER.

The Late James De Peyster Ogden—Funeral at Trinity Church—Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

The funeral of the late JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church, and was largely attended. Rev. Dr. VINTON officiated, assisted by Dr. OGILVIE, the latter delivering a brief eulogistical address. Among those present were MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAMES BROWN, MATTHEW MAURY, A. A. LOW, GEORGE OPDYKE, FREDERICK A. CONKLING, PROSPER M. WETMORE, and SIMEON BALDWIN, of the Chamber of Commerce, and BENJAMIN H. FIELD, President, M. D. MOUNT, Vice-President; A. R. MCDONALD, Judge J. J. ROOSEVELT, D. T. CURRY, J. W. BEECKMAN, and WILLIAM REMSEN, of the St. Nicholas Society. The Bleecker-street Savings Bank, of which Mr. OGDEN was the Controller, was also represented by its officers.

The remains were encased in a beautiful casket, mounted with silver and adorned with flowers, and were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to take action on the death of the deceased, who was at one time the President of the Chamber.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE presided.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL said that it was most fitting that some tribute of respect should be paid to a man so well known and so much esteemed as Mr. OGDEN. He, (the speaker,) had known him for 35 years, and had ever found him to be a true gentleman and a Christian. Mr. GRINNELL then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber has received with feelings of profound regret the announcement of the death of JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, one of the oldest and most eminent of its members, and that in this dispensation of Divine Providence the Chamber has to lament the loss of one who had formerly presided over its deliberations with the highest personal credit, and to the fullest acceptation of its members.

Resolved, That in the widely-extended business career of Mr. OGDEN, he has conferred distinction on the commercial character, and placed before the rising generation of American merchants an example of eminent ability, marked intelligence and unsullied integrity.

Resolved, That in losing from the roll of living members one who had for more than fifty years shed luster on its annals, the Chamber cannot refrain from entering on its records this expression of sincere sorrow; and that, in testimony thereof, the members as a body will attend the funeral of their deceased associate and friend, at Trinity Church, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published.

Mr. WETMORE, in seconding the resolutions said that he had known Mr. OGDEN for many years. Wherever Mr. OGDEN had resided he had there made for himself a name by his integrity, uprightness and intelligence.

Mr. MATTHEW MAURY, Mr. F. A. CONKLIN and Mr. OPDYKE, also spoke briefly to the resolutions. Mr. CONKLIN said that the second resolution was particularly appropriate. Mr. OGDEN had indeed left a name for integrity second to none. Mr. OGDEN was not only a man of integrity, but possessed of a highly cultivated taste, as his published addresses amply showed. He had much to do with getting up the first important report made by the Chamber, and showed marked ability in the task.

The resolutions were adopted and the Chamber then adjourned.

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

The New-York Conference—Presentation to Bishop Janes—The Drew Theological Seminary.

The fourth session of the New-York Conference was held yesterday. After the opening services, Bishop JANES read a telegram from Prof. BANNISTER, of Evansville, Ind., announcing the death at Beyrou, Syria, of Bishop CALVIN KINGSLEY.

A silver watch, formerly the property of Bishop HEDDING, and bequeathed to the Conference by his widow, was presented to Bishop JANES, who said that he should value it very highly as a memento of a much-loved brother. Another incident of the session was the announcement that one of the members had been robbed of $156 at the hotel at which he was stopping, and it was proposed to make up the deficiency by subscription.

Dr. WAKELY, of the Newburg District, was introduced. He gave an encouraging report of the interests of the church under his charge. Rev. O. B. TURNER was made superannuated on his own petition, and J. G. SHAW, of Delhi, was recommended for deacon's orders. Upon the recommendation of Rev. Mr. HEDSTROM, Superintendent of Missions in Scandinavia, the following gentlemen were elected to elder's orders: Martin Hansen, Lars Dobland, B. Johnson and Peter Ohlsen. It was reported that in Norway and Sweden there were 6,000 members of the church, 60 ministers, and $150,000 invested in church property.

Dr. FOSTER reported that the Drew Theological Seminary was in a prosperous condition, there being now sixty students in attendance. He also spoke feelingly of the death of Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and referred to the importance of good educational institutions as the bulwark of the Church.

The session of the Conference is expected to close on Monday, and the next will be held at Peekskill.

New-York East Conference—Proceedings of the Fourth Day—Vote in Favor of Lay Delegation—Address by Miss O'Gorman.

Rev. W. H. BOOLE led the religious exercises yesterday, and announced the death in Beyrout, of Bishop KINGSLEY, intelligence of which had been received by telegraph, from Dr. BANNISTER, by Dr. HARRIS.

Candidates for license, as local deacons and elders, were received after some discussion.

Resolutions of sympathy in view of Bishop KINGSLEY'S death were adopted, and the 22d day of April was fixed upon as a day of fasting and prayer therefor.

Dr. HOLDICH, from the New-York Conference, brought a like message from that body, who had appointed a committee of four to confer with a similar committee of this Conference, in relation to memorial services.

Mr. CORBIT, Dr. CURRY and Dr. SCUDDER moved postponement in the matter, as the telegram might be a forgery, and they feared to act too hastily in the matter. Drs. CURRY and ROCHE and Messrs. WATKINS and TAYLOR were appointed the Committee on behalf of this Conference, but they are not to report to the Conference unless in their judgment it shall be deemed necessary.

The question of lay delegation was then taken up, and Dr. WHEDON addressed the Conference in its favor. As in the question of slavery in other days, he knew that they (lay delegationists) are right, and that the right must prevail. The Doctor traversed the arguments of Mr. CORBIT, and made an eloquent argument in advocacy of the cause. Dr. GRISWOLD followed. He had not been in favor of it until within the last month or two, but he is now convinced that the people want it, and he will vote for it. Rev. J. E. SEARLES spoke also in its favor, after which a vote to cut off further debate was lost by 80 to 78. Rev. W. H. BOOLE took the floor and said that if lay delegation was shut out now, within five years the appointments could not be made without the laity.

Dr. CROOKS said lay delegation is a conservative measure, and as such it is needed. The people are in favor of transfers, and frequent transfers are the life of the itineracy. The innovations of the Church have been made by the ministry, and when the laity get into the General Conference they will seek for the old paths, and will walk therein. Rev. G. L. TAYLOR opposed the plan of the General Conference rather than the measure itself. Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, of Hartford, Conn., spoke in its favor, and Dr. CURRY followed against it. It was then moved to cut off further debate and take the vote by ballot, but a motion to lay this on the table was lost by a vote of 29 to 103. It was then moved and carried by a show of hands to take the vote, but Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY moved to reconsider this vote, and then took the floor to speak to the question. Dr. PEASE and others followed, after which the vote on lay delegation was taken, and resulted in 101 for the measure and 83 against it. The Conference then adjourned until Monday, at 2 P. M. The vote of the laity throughout this Conference was 3,900 for, and 2,606 against it.

At 3 P. M. the church was again filled to listen to an address by Miss O'GORMAN, the escaped nun of West Hoboken, who related her experiences during six years of convent life, and her escape from priestly persecution and ruin. Subscriptions were afterward taken up for her, and it was announced that next week she is to lecture in Washington, before Congress, on the dangers to the Republic from the growth of Romanism.

Another Police Palace—The New Station-House of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

During the last few years the Police Commissioners have been making great improvements in the Station-house accommodations of the City. When the Metropolitan Police was organized thirteen years ago nearly all the Station-houses of the City were disreputable shanties unworthy of the municipality and singularly unsuited for the purposes for which they were used. Some of the Station-houses, such as those in the First, Fourth and Eleventh Precinct, are of the same character, but the rebuilding, altering and repairing of the last three years has made a great change for the better. The latest of these improvements, which is not entirely completed, is that of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, at the corner of Liberty and Church streets. This property was originally a warehouse, and was purchased by the City for police purposes, at the extraordinarily low price of $40,000. It was then in the center of a block, but the opening of Church-street made it a corner house, and compelled the Commissioners almost entirely to rebuild it. Formerly, it was among the very worst station-houses in the City, and now, since its reconstruction under the personal supervision of Mr. N. B. BUSH, architect of the Police Department, it ranks among the very best. It has a front of 112 feet on Church-street by 26½ on Liberty-street, the latter being of white stone and the former of pressed brick, with white stone trimmings. Its interior finish is in black walnut, and the arrangement of the various floors, of which there are six, is excellent. The main entrance on Church-street opens into a large and elegant office, which is flanked by the private rooms of the Captain and Sergeants and by the sitting-room of the men. Perfectly-ventilated dormitories for the men occupy the second and third floors, with two immense rooms above for drill purposes. Below the office, occupying the basement floor, are the cells, the bath-room, drying-room and the lodging-rooms for vagrants, all fitted up in the substantial manner which is characteristic of the work done at present for the Police Department.

This elegant establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupation on the 1st of May, after which date it will be the quarters of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, now temporarily established at No. 61 Cortlandt-street. Capt. SPEIGHT will, however, formally welcome the friends of the force to the new edifice on the 28th inst., for which interesting occasion invitations will be issued. It may be added that the visitors on that occasion will have the pleasure of inspecting not only one of the most elegant station-houses in the City, but also one of the cheapest, as the total cost of the alterations is only $30,800, which, added to the original cost, makes an expense of about $70,000 for the structure.

The Fifteenth Ward Tweed Association.

The Fifteenth Ward Tweed Association met last evening at their head-quarters, No. 2 Clinton-place, the President, MARCUS HANLON, in the chair. After the admission of several new members, which swells the roll to over 120, the following Vice-Presidents were elected, one from each district: (The first and second will be elected at an [illegible]) Third District, J. Cavanagh; Fourth, E. Mulligan; Fifth, S. W. Paxon; Sixth, J. S. Daniels; Seventh, H. F. Fox; Eighth, C. Ridgeon; Ninth, Capt. M. Doheny; Tenth, J. M. Nicoll; Eleventh, F. J. Renehan. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned until Wednesday next, at 8 P. M.

BASE-BALL.

The Star Nine against the Field.

The Star nine turned out yesterday afternoon, for the second time this season, on the Capitoline Grounds, to play against the field. The game was played for practice, but had a special interest from the fact that prizes of two bats and two balls were given by Messrs. PECK & SNYDER as an incitement to early practice. A strong field was selected, comprising five members of the Atlantic Club, and members from the Alpha and Excelsior Clubs. The Stars took the lead from the start, and quickly drew away from the field. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantics, was put in as pitcher for the field, and it was anticipated that his "slows" would puzzle the Stars as effectually as they had done last year. The amateurs proved, however, that they were equal to the emergency, and though CHAPMAN'S style undoubtedly kept down their score, it failed to prevent them from getting into one or two brilliant batting "streaks." Among the brilliant points of the game was a catch by GALVIN, and a splendid running catch by GEO. HALL. The only home run of the game was made by CUMMINGS, by a long strike between center and right. There was a fair turn-out of spectators, comprising a large infusion of players. The score was as follows:

FIELD.	O.	R.	STARS.	O.	R.
Ferguson, c.	4	1	Rogers, l. f.	2	4
Chapman, p.	3	1	Jewell, c.	5	2
Pike, 2d b.	3	2	Cummings, p.	2	4
Chauncey, s. s.	2	1	Rogers, M., 3d b.	2	3
Galvin, 3d b.	3	1	Bevins, 2d b.	4	3
Hunt, C., 1st b.	3	0	Dollard, s. s.	3	3
York, l. f.	3	1	Packer, 1st b.	2	3
Remsen, r. f.	4	0	Cline, c. f.	4	2
Hall, c. f.	2	1	Johnson, r. f.	3	3
Total	27	8	Total	27	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Field	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1—8
Stars	4	2	6	0	0	8	2	3	2—27

Umpire—Mr. JONES, of the Alpha Base-ball Club.
Scorer—Mr. STERLING.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
Clean Home Runs—CUMMINGS, 1.

The prizes were awarded as follows: On the field side GALVIN received the ball and HALL received the bat. On the Star side ROGERS captured both bat and ball.

On Monday, the 11th inst., the Atlantics will play a practice game against the field. On Saturday, the 16th, the Stars will play against the field. On Monday, the 18th, the grand opening of the season will take place, on which date the Atlantics will play against the Unions, of Morrisania. As the Unions are now a strong nine since their recent reconstruction, a very interesting game may be anticipated.

Ignition of Property from Passing Engines.

A meeting of citizens owning property along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, was held at Newark on Friday last, to take some action regarding the destruction of property by sparks from the locomotives on that road. It was stated that the usual appliances for preventing large coals from escaping from the smoke stacks, were not used, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of taking legal measures against the Railroad Company, and also to collect facts respecting loss of property from fire communicated by passing trains. The Committee consists of W. F. DODGE, G. W. D. MOORE, and WM. KING. Another meeting is to be held on Thursday evening next.

An Incendiary Fire.

At an early hour yesterday morning smoke was seen issuing from the lager-beer saloon of JOSEPH H. HYDE, on the first floor of No. 608 West Forty-seventh-street, and Officer BERNHOLZ, with the aid of citizens, broke open the door, and quickly extinguished the fire, which was already burning briskly. It was evidently the work of design, as it had been kindled with a large lot of waste paper and fine wood, which had been saturated with camphene. In consequence of these facts, the proprietor and JOSEPH GARVIN were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station, to await an examination.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 3 Varick-place, over the remains of Mr. MARTIN W. MACKINNON, whose death was caused by injuries sustained on Wednesday by the fall of an elevator at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, where deceased was superintendent of the storage department. Deceased stepped on the elevator with two other men for the purpose of going to an upper floor, but subsequently jumped off again. The elevator being in some way mismanaged fell upon him, and fractured both legs. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An aged carman, named WILLIAM PATTERSON, living at No. 62 Laurens-street, was charged before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with stealing a case of dry-goods, valued at $350, from No. 384 Canal-street. The complaint was made by WILLIAM E. WICKS. The accused was held to answer, although strenuously protesting his innocence.

The complainants in the case of the three seamen named CROWLEY, MCINTYRE and ROBINSON, charged with having mutinied on board bark *Frank & Nelly*, at Cardenas, South America, did not make their appearance before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, in consequence of which Assistant District-Attorney PURDY asked for an adjournment of the examination until Monday, saying that he would move for the discharge of the prisoners at that time if the complainants were not present.

The Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau reports that for the week ending April 9, 165 males and 585 females applied for situations; male help required 90, and female 800; situations were furnished to 70 males and 580 females.

A young girl, named MAGGIE POST, was rescued from a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street by Policeman FARLEY, of the Eighth Precinct, on Friday evening, and was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. She was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, at the request of her mother.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, an old man, assaulted Mrs. MINNIE CONNORS, at No. 162 Washington-street, yesterday, using a club and knocking two of her teeth out. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, the old reprobate was locked up for trial.

JAMES KELLY, a resident of Philadelphia, assaulted SIMEON MADIGAN, of No. 190 West-street, yesterday, with a knife, and cut the latter on the arms. He was arrested, and Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Ward, arrested MICHAEL MAY and THOMAS BERNARD for furiously driving a horse and wagon. It was subsequently discovered that the equipage had been stolen from JOHN MCGURVIN, of No. 96 Chatham-street. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who committed them for trial.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City, Mr. S. HERZBERG, President, the purpose of which is to assist poor Germans, lacking the necessary knowledge of the language and laws of this country, in law cases, has been applied to in 144 cases, chiefly civil, since Oct. 15, 1869. A number of lawyers—now twenty-two—render the Society their services free of charge.

The following is a statement of the number of arrests made by the Police in this City during the past week: Saturday, April 2, 203; Sunday, April 3, 154; Monday, April 4, 205; Tuesday, April 5, 175; Wednesday, April 6, 183; Thursday, April 7, 163; Friday, April 8, 151. Total, 1,234.

The registry of vital statistics shows the following figures for the past week: Still births, 51; births, 322; marriages, 90; deaths, 432; exclusive of the public institutions which were not reported.

Mrs. CATHERINE ACKERMAN died at No. 405 Fifth-street, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained by a leap from a third-story window on Monday last. The deceased could not live happily with her husband, and is supposed to have been partially insane. She leaves three small children. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

The remains of an unknown man were found in the East River near Tenth-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital for identification. The body of another unknown man was also found in the Harlem River, near Central Bridge, and was removed to the Morgue.

CHRISTIAN FAEBEL, a German and an inmate of the German Hospital in Seventy-seventh-street, hung himself on Friday afternoon while partially insane. He had been heard to say that he would like to follow JACK REYNOLDS, the murderer. The Coroners were not notified until yesterday, and an inquest will be held today.

United States Marshal SHARPE is in Philadelphia, attending the reunion of the officers of the Army of the Potomac. On his return he will make some appointments and removals in his office. Ex-Marshal HARLOW will take formal possession of the Collector's office in the Fourth District on Monday.

The following is a statement of the letters sent to and received from Europe during the quarter ending March 31, 1870: To Great Britain there were sent 751,508 letters; to Bremen and Hamburg, 278,591; North German Union, 120,[illegible]; France, 67,537; Belgium, 10,617; Netherlands, 13,265; Switzerland, 36,367; Italy, 17,819; total, [illegible]. There received from Great Britain, 642,963; from Bremen and Hamburg, 258,702; North German Union, 185,469; France, 73,905; Belgium, 7,527; Netherlands, 13,898; Switzerland, 25,545; Italy, 20,385; total, 1,228,389. Grand total, 2,626,983.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JOSEPH HYDE and JAMES GARVIN, his clerk, charged with setting fire to the house No. 608 West Forty-seventh-street, were remanded to the Station-house for the production of evidence.

FRANK OGDEN was charged with having stolen a watch from ARTHUR ARNOW, while he was pretending to buy a pair of boots at ARNOW'S store at No. 724 Eighth-avenue, and was committed for trial.

HENRY BRODERICK was committed for trial on a charge of entering the house of DENIS MCCARTHY, at No. 360 West Thirty-ninth-street, by means of a ladder, yesterday, and stealing $40.

Nothing new transpired yesterday in regard to appointments under the new charter. It is understood that the full official list will be published on Monday.

Notice of suit by the English bondholders of the Erie Railway Company against the officers and managers of that corporation was served on Messrs. JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, by the Deputy United States Marshal of this district.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert is to be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, inaugurating a bazaar in behalf of the Sheltering Arms. The Philharmonic orchestra and several distinguished soloists have been engaged for the occasion, and the entertainment will undoubtedly be of a very high order.

Mr. CHARLES C. PERKINS, of Boston, delivered a lecture on "Art Education in the United States" at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on invitation of the trustees of the Cooper Union. Mr. PETER COOPER presided.

Yesterday a large number of prominent officers and civilians were in town, including Gens. SHERMAN, MEADE and SCHOFIELD, and the Joint Committee of Congress, which had attended the funeral of Gen. THOMAS. The Committee are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and yesterday breakfasted at the Union Club-house, on invitation of RICHARD SCHELL. In the afternoon they took a ride in the Park, and dined at the Union League Club.

Prominent speakers, attending the Anti-Slavery Convention, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, at Apollo Hall, at 2 P. M. to-day.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting of Democratic working men was held in Prospect Hall yesterday evening, to protest against the nomination of Mr. VAN AUDEN for Police Commissioner. Resolutions were submitted, to be presented to the Mayor with a view to prevent his nomination.

The following wills were proved in the Surrogate's Court yesterday: Rupert Strack, $3,000; Homer Tupper, $35,000; John T. Chapman, $60,000; Jacob Brief, $1,500; Robert G. Bergen, $3,000; William Martin, $3,500; Louisa Zeh, $900; Sarah Jackson, $2,000; Joseph Farrelly, $4,000; Mary Ann Messenger, $1,000; and George Horain, $3,000; all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were also granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Margaret Carmichael, Catharine Mines, John Phelan, Claus Schroeder, Nicholas Dolan, Stephen Stokes, and Helen M. Washburn, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of James A. Kingsley were granted to William C. Kingsley, of the City of Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, BRUNO SENDERHOFF, brakeman on the South-side Railroad, while engaged in coupling a dummy-engine with a car, was crushed between them and severely injured. He was attended to by Dr. WEBER, and removed to his residence, corner of Morrell and Johnson streets, E. D.

The long pending suit of the City of Brooklyn against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, was decided in the General Term yesterday in favor of the city. The action originally arose out of a claim for damages amounting to $12,000, obtained from the city by one FREDERICK MEIER, who was thrown from his wagon several years ago while driving on the track in Flushing-avenue. The city, in return, sued the Railroad Company, and was non-suited. The present decision reverses the non-suit, and relieves the city of the expense of a large part of the streets, and of the liability for suits for damages arising out of accidents thereon.

A grand demonstration on account of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is to take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, at which Senator REVELS and others are expected to speak. Mr. REVELS will arrive in the train from Washington this morning, and during his brief stay will be the guest of Mr. PETER W. DOWNING, of No. 76 Johnson-street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It will be remembered that Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN a short time ago sued out a writ of *certiorari* and stay of proceedings in the matter of the opening of Berrian and Madison avenues, in the town of West Farms, which was granted by Justice TAPPAN. In the month of February last Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD was applied to at Poughkeepsie, and he rendered a decision setting aside the writ issued by Justice TAPPAN, on the ground that Mr. HASKIN, as a tax-payer, had no standing in the Court, and had no remedy; that he could not be the champion of a whole community, whereupon Mr. HASKIN appealed from the decision of Justice BARNARD, and brought the matter before the full Bench, consisting of Justices GILBERT, TAPPAN and PRATT, on Friday, when the Court rendered a unanimous opinion, reversing the order of Justice BARNARD, with $10 costs, restraining further proceedings with the work on Berrian and Madison avenues.

LONG ISLAND.

On Friday a colored man, living near Hempstead Plains, set fire to a heap of dry brush, and the wind, which was blowing strongly, drove the fire to the woods lately purchased by Mr. STEWART for a cemetery. The fire ran with great rapidity through the underbrush, doing great damage, and burning over more than 300 acres. The fences were all consumed, and the trees injured so that they will not live.

NEW-JERSEY.

Detective HENRY on Friday arrested, at Bridgeport, Conn., and yesterday took to Newark, JOHN C. SQUIRES, on a charge of having on the 1st inst. stolen from the stables of RUFUS S. HARRISON, at Centerville, in Essex County, two valuable horses, with harness and a wagon. He was detected while in the act of driving the stolen equipage. He is held for trial.

PIERSON HEDENBERG died suddenly at his home, in Newark, yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have resulted from intemperate habits.

On Friday afternoon HUGH MULLIGAN fell from the scaffolding of a new building in North Fifth-street, Jersey City, to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and was so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

It appears that the first reports of the nitro-glycerine explosion at the works of T. P. SHAFFNER, at Ridgefield, were greatly exaggerated. An explosion took place, and no one received any actual injury, though there was an injury to property amounting to nearly $5,000.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	40
Portland	W.	Clear	44
Boston	S. W.	Clear	53
New-York	N. W.	Clear	54
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	51
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	52
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Fortress Monroe	S.	Cloudy	50
Richmond	N. E.	Raining	54
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	67
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	68
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Raining	62
Buffalo	E.	Clear	59
Pittsburg	—	Clear	55
Chicago	E.	Clear	47
Louisville	N. E.	Raining	58
Mobile	N. W.	Raining	56
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	65
Havana	S. E.	Clear	76
Key West	E.	Clear	76

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 9—*In steam-ship Columbia for Liverpool.*—Wm. Harvey, Jr., Francis Miller, John H. Poole, Henry M. Wilson, John Kenny, Henry Dunbar, Franz Molter, Robert G. Cairneross, Mr. and Mrs. James Langwill, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenwood, Ivan Hunter, Wm. Glen, Joseph Mathewson and others in steerage.

APRIL 9—*In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—G. Butler and lady, Col. Purdy, J. L. Taylor, F. Cullen, Charles Tupple and lady, L. M. Shoonmaker, Wm. Hope, Miss Hope, James Browne, Geo. Knight, A. Wokin and wife, Chas. Meyer, A. J. Rigby.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. A. H. Bonnel, Mrs. Richardson and son, R. M. Lincoln, U. C. Bucklin, Mrs. Charles Johnson, R. Lucius, Julius Ball, Henry Blun, Rev. W. D. Seigfield, J. G. Reppiler, J. J. Aiken, J. Beall, C. Gehring, wife and infant, Mrs. M. Miller, J. H. Van Cleve, J. J. Banta, Miss S. J. Brainerd, W. J. Hepburn, W. Dunnohue, J. Smith, R. Collins, W. Lemon, John Glen, W. Roberts, Dan Rafferty, J. Gilmer, J. Highland, C. Nickolson, W. Moore, J. Gaffaney, M. Cunningham, C. Cooper, J. Ward, P. O'Donald, W. J. Levy, Pat Welsh, T. Milchin, H. Danver, E. O. Donnell, Peter Wellington, W. Barney, P. Barney.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—E. G. Gilbert, E. McKenzie, W. H. Roberson, S. S. May, Wm. Dunbar and lady, S. H. Clark, lady and 2 children, Joshua Wright, Wm. Green.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—A. Benique and wife, Samuel Hepburn, Mrs. Bixie Porter and infant, Lewis Aiken and family, B. T. Phillips, Alexander Aikin and wife, M. Briggs and family, F. W. Stillman, Mrs. Anna Neaney, Miss Dora Ludwig, A. G. Waterhouse and family, D. A. and Charles A. Goodyear, Mrs. Mason Burns and family, George F. Fowler and family, Charles E. Bond, C. Hildbrand and wife, Hans Larsen, David De Bernard, Robert Butter, Mrs. Ely Clare, Pat. J. Warren, Henry Seale, Henry Camp, H. T. Loveland and family, Mrs. John Wily and family, Mrs. O. R. Anderson, Mrs. S. Waterhouse, John Knight, Jr., M. Bleecker and wife, Emma J. Elford, W. A. Platt and daughter, August Deagamier and family, John Stephen, C. Terkildsen, G. Raggio, Sebastian Garbarno, Julia Wheeler and infant, Mrs. R. S. Clark, Mrs. Fanny M. Betts and family, Charles Fleishel, David Laughlin, James A. Branegan and family, Mrs. Caroline Carpenter, Miss A. Wilkins, Mrs. J. N. Webster, Dr. Oldmixion and family, D. L. Crouch and wife, Wm. W. Wallace, Anthony Yarber, L. T. Bean, Mrs. Helene Neale, Hannah Allen, Richard S. Massey, P. B. Johnson, J. D. O'Brien, Alex. Balmy and wife, A. Graham, B. W. Hays, Vincente J. Carra and family, Mrs. C. Lee, W. D. Meigs, Lena Kaufman, infant and servant, A. Domingo, E. C. DeBois, W. Heine, Mrs. Fisher and family, A. O. Lewis, M. Knower, Capt. Tripp, W. Franks, J. Ludwig, W. Mutage, M. J. Heads, W. Nelson, J. S. Ramirz, J. Schomberg and children, Edward Gayans, Robert Piper, S. Crosby, G. T. Ronter, J. De Bunardy and child, Mrs. Johnson and family, Capt. Watts, M. Crosby and family, Louis Miflan, John Riley, Chas. Lang and wife.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—D. Colden Murray, J. Maxwell, R. T. Robinson, A. Rogers, Miss S. Mack, C. C. Brooks, G. Herrick, Wm. Brown, J. Brimmer, A. Marcey, R. J. Maken, C. Goodyear, J. A. Beebe, A. Beckwith, W. H. Elliott, A. Vredenburg, J. H. McGonigle, S. W. Carey, W. S. Carey, J. H. Barney, B. G. Gomez, J. B. F. Grady, P. S. Monson, Miss F. Gray, W. H. Wheaton, J. Garrey, Philo D. Mickles, J. S. Hinds and wife, Miss E. Blake, Miss A. Blake; F. J. Markey, Mrs. J. M. Hardy, F. M. Conklin, Miss E. Clark, A. B. Perry.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets.... 6 34 | Moon sets.. 2 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 18 | Gov. Island. 3 07 | Hell Gate.. 4 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 9.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Genoa Feb. 25, Naples March 5, Messina 11th, Palermo 12th, and Gibraltar 21st, with fruit and 43 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had N. W. winds and high seas all the passage.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall April 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. April 8, at 8 A. M., signalized steam-ship Gen Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Emily Farnum, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Lord, Calcutta Dec. 17, with mdse. to master. Had light weather and variable winds throughout the passage; passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 7, St. Helena 22d, crossed the equator March 9.

Bark Haabet, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Leghorn 85 ds., with marble and rags to W. J. Pate—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Came a southern passage, and had no trades; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. and N. winds; passed Gibraltar Jan. 25.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton-seed, &c., to M. Goodkind & Co. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Johanna, McCarty, Palermo Dec. 17, via Gibraltar Feb. 6, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to John Swan. 3d inst., in a strong breeze from N. E., broke main boom while wearing; was 3 ds. W. of Shinnecock.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Lind, Para 29 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Sarah Ellen, (Br.,) Guildford, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Gomez & Mongo—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Maggie McNeil, (of Philadelphia,) Irons, Havana 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; lost every sail except jib and spanker; 24th ult. was off Barnegat, but was obliged to run back to Delaware Breakwater on account of a heavy N. E. gale which was prevailing.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Hunt, Boynton, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Lafayette, Clayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Little Dick, Laylor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emily, Hayden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplings, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jno. S. Foreman, Carpenter, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. W. Freeman, Bartlett, Elizabethport, for Troy.

Schr. Matoaka, Fooks, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peters, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Drisco, Virginia.
Schr. J. Curtin, Jr., Garriso, Cape Henelopen.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Craventon, Cape Henry.
Schr. R. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. John Wright, Dickinson, New-Haven.
Schr. S. N. Hall, Anderson, New-Haven.
Schr. D. Davison, Smith, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Essex, Handy, Providence.
Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Sunny South, Strong, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Grant, Armnerman, Cape Henry.
Schr. Cinderella, Varn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Helvetia, Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Western Metropolis and Mariposa, New-Orleans; Varuna, Key West and Galveston; San Jacinto, Savannah; Champion, Charleston; Louisa Moore, Newbern; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 9.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship Lydia Skolfield, from Calcutta; barks Norlantum, from Calcutta; Rifleman, from Yokohama; Norton Stover, from Sagua; White Wing, from Sagua; J. H. Pearson, from Sagua; brigs Chilian, from Porto Rico; Abby, from Gonaives; Samuel Lindsey, from Sagua; Cafrera, from Sagua; Isola, from Sagua; Sancho, from Cienfuegos; J. W. Spencer, from Cienfuegos; C. C. Colson, from Matanzas; Ella, from Matanzas; E. H. Kennedy, from Savannah; schrs. Irwine, from Sagua; Maggie Mulvey, from Darien. Spoken March 2, lat. 24 8 S., lon. 2 20, bark Ravenstone, from Japan, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Arr. schr. N. C. Burgess, from Fall River.

Steamers outward bound are detained by bad weather.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer America, from Savannah; ship Astronom, from Bremerhaven; brigs D. C. Chapman, from Matanzas; John Brightman, from Manzanilla; schrs. Mary E. Banks, Maggie Marston, J. Taylor, W. C. Chapman, from West Indies; bark Hermanus, fm. Liverpool for Alexandria.

Passed out, schr. T. S. McClellan, for Harpswell.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Arr. ships Julia, Theobald, Royal Charlie, Centaur and bark Ocean, all fm. Liverpool; ship Aurora, Androssen; brigs Iza, Sagua; Branch, Cienfuegos; Thomas Clyde, West Indies.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Sld. ships Advance, for Cork; Osborne, Bristol.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—Arr. brig Harry Stewart, from Baltimore; schr. L. A. Bayless, New-York.

Cld. steamers Wehasset and San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Clara Morse, Liverpool; brig Adelaide, Sagua la Grande.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer Lucille, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

County of Sterling—Br. ship, from Sourabaya for Amsterdam, 46 ds. out, Feb. 4, lat. 34 30 S., lon. 30 30 E.

Nonantum—bark, of and for Boston, from Calcutta, 132 ds. out, April 1, lat. 30 50, lon. 67 11.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. March 18, steam-ship Shannon, (Br.,) Greytown; 19th, schr. Gen. Putnam, Boca Del Toro; W. B. Hopkins, ——; 21st, steam-ship Crusader, (Br.,) Liverpool; 22d, steam-ship Elbe, (Br.,) Southampton; 25th, brig Esmeralda, Carthagena; 27th, bark Bolivia, New-York; 28th, steamship Panama, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; 29th, steam-ship H. Chauncy, New-York; steam-ship American, (Br.,) Tampico; yacht Florence, New-York.

Sld. March 18, bark Kremlin, Cienfuegos; 19th, schr. Gen. Putnam, Boca del Toro; schr. W. B. Hopkins, Point Peleres; 22d, steam-ships Shannon, (Br.,) Southampton; 24th, steam-ship Elbe, (Br.,) Carthagena; 26th, steam-ship Crusader, (Br.,) Liverpool; April 1, steam-ship H. Chauncy, New-York; steam-ship Panama, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; yacht Florence.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The steam-ship China, of the Cunard line, from New-York, arr. here at 9 o'clock this forenoon, on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, April 9.—The steam-ship Austrian, of Allan's line, from Portland, Me., arr. here today, on the way to Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The Inman steam-ship City of Durham sld. today for Halifax. She was ordered to take a northerly course and keep a sharp lookout for the City of Boston.

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